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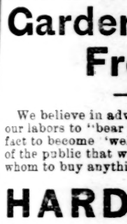
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THE NEW WAY.



WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated after "local examinations" by physicians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of modest women silent about their suffering. The introduction of Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

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taken in the privacy of a woman's own home insures quick relief and speedy cure. Women need not hesitate now. Wine of Cardui requires no humiliating examinations for its adoption. It cures any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles"—disordered menses, failing of the womb, "whites," change of life. It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them young by keeping them healthy. $1.00 at the drug store.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. I. ADDISON, M.D., Cary, Miss., says: "I use Wine of Cardui extensively in my practice and find it a most excellent preparation for female troubles."

One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.

From Thursday's Daily.

ANOTHER OF OUR LITTLE WARS.

The news which we published yesterday from Samoa is an unpleasant reminder of an important phase of imperialism. It was a familiar boast of the English that the sun never set upon the Queen's dominions and that the drum beat of her armies was heard around the globe. It was not an idle boast, but the literal truth; and while the first part of the proposition records an agreeable fact, suggestive also of the wealth and happiness with which the glorious light of day blesses the earth, the other part as surely reminds us of the inevitable cost of such widespread dominion. That is to say, it reminds us now; but we doubt very much whether any of us ever before realized the full significance of those high sounding words. War is the penalty of empire, and we are now apparently fully launched upon the career which keeps England perpetually at war in some part of her dominions.

When the present trouble began in Samoa a few weeks ago we had occasion to recount some of the incidents connected with the tripartite consular arrangement between our government and the British and German for the government of that wretched little "kingdom" by which for the first time we were drawn into an "entangling alliance" with European states. It has been about thirteen years since the arrangement was made and the only wonder is that serious trouble hasn't occurred there earlier. It is plain, we think, that the chip-on-the-shoulder attitude which our recent victories over little Spain and the little Filipinos have induced us to assume is responsible for the occurrence of the outbreak at this time. No doubt, too, the British eagerly availed themselves of the situation to promote what they dearly have at heart, a more or less formal alliance with us by which we may help them carry the so-called "white man's burden."

It looks very much as if Admiral Kautz was sent to Samoa for the purpose of provoking trouble. It is the interest of our American imperialists to keep us at war or in the shadow of war, in order to justify a large standing army. It is the interest of those who oppose this policy to withdraw from control of the government those who are responsible for it.

Trusts and Their Methods.

The Republican papers of the country, says the Norfolk Virginian Pilot, are making a "fight" on the trusts, yet these editors know very well that every new trust formed is the legitimate product of the gold standard. IN 1896 THE SUPPORTERS OF MR. BRYAN TOLD THE VOTERS THAT THE SUCCESS OF McKINLEY WOULD MEAN RULE BY TRUSTS. The prediction has been amply verified by facts. Here is a list of trusts that have been formed within the past few months:

[Here follows a list of the trusts recently given in the OBSERVER whose capital foots up over one thousand five hundred millions of dollars—$1,500,000,000.]

This means, concludes the Virginian-Pilot, that hundreds of factories and plants are being closed down so as to curtail production and run up the prices to consumers. One or two of the above concerns, after closing down the plants of their former competitors, which they bought up, have increased the pay of certain workmen. But the total amount paid to labor will be vastly diminished.

Mr. James Kyle Re-elected.

The Observer congratulates our former townsman, Mr. Jas. Kyle, on his re-election as General Manager of the Wilmington Tariff Association, and the pleasant things said of him by the press and members of the association. The Wilmington papers this morning, in giving an account of the annual meeting of the association, say:

On motion of Mr. H. W. Malloy, Mr. James Kyle, the general manager of the association, was unanimously re-elected at a salary of $1,800 per year. Mr. Kyle's efficiency and his zealous and excellent work for the objects of the association were commended in a most flattering manner by the members of the association.

The president and general manager were empowered to use their discretion in the matter of employing a stenographer. The secretary was empowered to employ Mr. P. Heinsberger as special collector to collect annual dues.

New Cumberland Postmasters.

Among the fourth class postmasters appointed last week were [illegible] Cameron at Eudon, vice W. D. Cameron, resigned. Stephen E. W. Clifton was also appointed postmaster at Parkton, vice H. C. McMillan, removed.

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it and now am well and strong. I can say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at E. J. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

For a quick remedy and one that is perfectly safe for children use Piso's Cure. We recommend One Minute Cough Cure. It is excellent for croup, hoarseness, tickling in the throat and coughs. Killing La Grippe.

CASTORIA
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

An English and a Republican View of the Silver Question.

The Washington Post publishes a telegram of the 10th of April from London as follows:

A blue book, giving the evidence obtained by the Indian currency inquiry committee, was published today. It includes a letter from Secretary of State Hay to Lord Aldenham, a director of the Bank of England, dated November 25, last, saying:

"The Washington Cabinet does not consider it expedient for the United States to reopen the bimetallic question at present, in view of the character of the British Ministry's reply to the Bimetallic Commission in 1897." Mr. Hay added that the Cabinet was open to consider the question of a ratio.

Lord Aldenham suggested before the committee that negotiations be entered into upon the part of Great Britain with the United States, with the view to come to arrangements for the reopening of the Indian mints at the ratio of 22 to 1, because he thought there was a possibility in the future "of the American government taking the bit in its teeth and re enacting the old ratio." Lord Aldenham quoted Mr. Hay's letter in support of his view that the American government was disposed to adopt the ratio of 22 to 1. He added:

"I talked with Col. Hay when he was here as Ambassador, and he seemed favorably disposed to this ratio, but said: 'I am an outgoing Ambassador, and, of course, have no power.' I pointed out that he would have considerable influence when he got back to America and assumed the Secretaryship of State, and I asked him to communicate with me. He waited for some time after he returned, I think intentionally, until after the Congressional elections, and then wrote the letter."

The Post says that when the attention of Secretary Hay was called to the London cablegram quoting from his letter to Lord Aldenham respecting the monetary question, he said that the quotation was substantially correct. Lord Aldenham was the head of the Bimetallic League of England. The question of ratio, he said, was one not considered.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S COMMENT.

Upon being shown the London telegram above quoted, Senator Chandler said to the Post's reporter:

"Americans will wisely wait for the full text of the statement made by Lord Aldenham to the English committee on the India currency question before reaching a conclusion concerning the letter of Secretary Hay, which is quoted by Lord Aldenham with the remark that the Secretary waited until after the elections of last November and then wrote the letter.

"Mr. Hay did not write any letter after election which he would not have written as readily before election, and he cannot be seriously blamed for saying to Lord Aldenham that our government would prefer not to be first to ask for a continuance of the negotiations for bimetallism, which were suspended by the action of the British government in refusing, upon the advice of the council of India, to agree to reopen the mints of India to the coinage of silver. Even if the British government at the time of the suspension of the negotiations were willing to discuss the question of international free coinage of silver at a changed ratio of 22 or 20 to 1, France was not then willing to entertain the idea of any ratio except 15½ to 1. Whether France is now willing to discuss a changed ratio in deference to the wishes of the English bimetallists is a most important question. If France is so willing then certainly England or the United States ought at once to renew the negotiations. Secretary Hay's letter to Lord Aldenham was written to a single individual only. The Secretary would quickly respond favorably to an invitation from either the English or the French government to continue the negotiations with a view to the discussion of a change of ratio. It is not impossible that such an invitation may be given by England or France. It would be wise for the United States to take the initiative, notwithstanding Secretary Hay and presumably President McKinley are naturally disinclined to do so.

SILVER QUESTION NOT DEAD.

"It is easy to say that the silver question is dead because of the increased production of gold. It is very much alive, according to Mr. Bryan's utterances in the newspapers of today. But possibly the silver issue and Mr. Bryan are both dead politically." Yet this is not so sure as some hope.

"It must be remembered that one important claim of the bimetallists is that all the gold in the world, discarding silver as real money, is not sufficient in time of panic. When a great crisis comes and confidence disappears, and all forms of credits and of paper money are pushed forward for redemption in metallic money and there is a mad rush for metallic money, bimetallists say that the panic is more severe, more disastrous, and longer in duration if only half the old metallic money of the world is available for the redemption of the paper credits of the world. It may take a world-wide panic to convince the monometallists of this truth, and of the necessity, under all the conditions, of a broader metallic basis than the gold for the paper money of the world. It may be that in the progress of years some substitute for both gold and silver can be adopted as the real and non-redeemable money of the world, but as long as such money must be of metal bimetallists believe it will take all the gold and silver in existence as a safe basis for the money and credits used in the world's business.

"The United States has been saved from a gold famine by reason of its enormous excess of exports over imports—more than two billions of dollars in the last ten years. Yet these two billions of excessive exports have returned to us but little over two hundred millions of foreign gold. Where should we have been if the balance of trade during the ten years had been the other way? Where shall we be whenever the balance turns the other way? Where shall we be if there is a great panic in 1900; or, say, in 1901—as the banks are reasonably sure not to let it come before the next Presidential and Congressional election. Even the small panic of last week ought to open the eyes of some of the gold monometallists.

ADVICE TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"The Republican party should not abandon its bimetallist platform of 1896 and become a gold standard party, which is to be hostile to bimetallism even if it can be obtained through international action. The party should keep its existing and still binding platform of 1896; should continue to look for an international agreement, and should welcome the opportunity to remonetize silver as standard money—at a change of ratio if it cannot otherwise be done, and if France will consent.

"If the Republican party does not so keep the faith the opposition party will camp on our abandoned ground; will omit its foolish declarations against international aid in establishing bimetallism, and will announce its willingness to consider the question of a change of ratio. Is any Republican so foolish as to assert that on issues concerning the money question so made up the Republican party will not be in imminent danger of defeat? Safety lies in adhering to the existing platform of bimetallism and in opposing and suppressing all trusts and monopolies which destroy individual enterprise and crush down the many in order unduly to aggrandize the few."

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
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JUSTICE CLARK'S DISSENTING OPINION.

Associate Justice Clark, in a very able opinion in the Day case, says:

"The management and control of the State Prison is essentially a governmental function. It is an indispensable part of the administration of the criminal laws of the State. No legislature can denude the State of that power by giving it away or by bargaining it away.

"It is a startling contention of the defendant that, because the Legislature of 1897 placed the control of the State Prison in a superintendent, with vast powers and privileges, accompanied by a salary of $2,500, therefore a subsequent Legislature is powerless to resume control and change the management because that would deprive him of his pay. This is to make the incident of more importance than the subject, and the inalienable right of the State to control its own institutions subordinate to an office-holder, and for a salary.

"If the Legislature could, by creating a four years' term of office, put it out of the power of the next Legislature to assert State control of its most important institution and a branch of its administration of the criminal laws, it could, by making the term ten years, twenty-five years, or fifty years, have forbidden the people of North Carolina from touching the institution during those periods.

"If the Legislature of 1897 could confer the great powers they did upon the superintendent without power of repeal, they could have conferred greater powers, the sole and absolute control in every respect. To change this would necessarily continue the same duties in the hands of other parties; and the defendant's contention is that that would be to substantially continue his office in other hands, and illegal. That is the proposition before us."

Judge Clark then recites the defendant's claims respecting the control of convicts, the possession of the $200,000 worth of State property, the receiving of the $100,000 annually from the sale of products of State farms, the appointment of 169 place-holders in the State service "and other large powers, with no security to the State save a bond of $5,000," etc. Continuing, Judge Clark says:

"It is gravely argued to us that the Legislature could not, in the discharge of its general functions, change that system of government, because under the new act necessarily the same duties would be discharged by the directors and Executive Board and others, and the defendant would lose profitable employment.

"But governments are established for the benefit of the people, and not that office holders may receive compensation. The last is purely incidental and only to be rendered when the State desires and receives the services.

"The office of the superintendent of the State Prison (or penitentiary) was treated by legislative enactment (Acts 1897, chapter 219, sec. 4), and therefore it can be abolished in the same mode and at the will of the Legislature.

"The Legislature of 1899 had the same power to abolish it that the Legislature of 1897 had to create it.—State vs. Walker, 65 N. C., 461.

"The only question before us should be: Has the office been abolished?

"The act of July 26, 1899, 'to provide for the government of the State Prison' provides (section 12) that 'the office of superintendent of the penitentiary is hereby abolished, and all laws and clauses of laws providing for the appointment of or imposing any duty or providing for any compensation for such officer, are hereby expressly repealed.'

"As the Legislature had power to abolish the office the above would seem to be a clear-cut, unmistakable expression of their will that the office has been abolished.

"Two late decisions of this court are decisive on this point: In Wood vs. Bellamy, 120 N. C., 212, after a careful review of our authorities, it is said by Montgomery, J.: 'It is undoubtedly the law in North Carolina that an office, not created by the Constitution, can be abolished, and that as a result the officer loses his office and the property in it. This is no breach of the contract on the part of the State. The holder accepted the office subject to this contingency. No one would contend that because an office was, in the estimation of the Legislature, useful and necessary at the time of its creation, such office would forever continue to be a public necessity. If an office once useful should become useless and an unnecessary charge upon the people, it is not only a right of the Legislature to abolish it, but it is its duty to do so. * * * In Hoke vs. Henderson, 15 N. C., 1, it is said that it may be quite competent to abolish an office, and true that the property of the office is thereby lost. Yet it is quite a different proposition that, although the office be continued, the officer may be discharged at pleasure and his office given to another; the office may be abolished because the Legislature deems it necessary.'"

Justice Clark then recites the case of Wood vs. Elizabeth City, which he states is the latest case, and shows wherein it differs from that of Wood vs. Bellamy, 120 N. C., 112), and other citations are also made along the same line of argument.

Continuing, the opinion says:

"So that the only question is whether the office of superintendent has been abolished, as the law making power has unequivocally said, or shall we hold that it has been guilty of subterfuge, and has really continued the office in another name and in fact and in truth merely transferred its duties and emoluments to another.

"Is the office of superintendent in existence under another name? If not judgment must go against the defendant. * * *

"The change made by the act before us is far more searching than that sustained by Wood's case. The entire government of the penitentiary, as provided by the act of 1897, is abolished root and branch, not only the one man power which dominated under the act of 1897 is swept away, but a new system of government thereof is established by a board of 21 directors, in which the old office of superintendent not only does not exist, but such office is totally incompatible in every particular with the new form of government provided by the legislative will.

"A review of the methods of government provided for the penitentiary will be instructive. * * *

"The argument of the defendant is that the penitentiary must be governed by the discharge of substantially the same duties by some person or persons, and therefore, though the office of superintendent is abolished and not re established, either in form or in any other name, yet as those duties must be performed by the board itself and agents appointed by it, therefore the office of superintendent is still in existence, no matter how it is divided up—that as the duties exist, therefore, the office exists, and this defendant must have it and its emoluments.

"This is the fallacy of his argument. The office does not exist, either potentially or colorably. No one exercises it or draws its emoluments. The Legislature had power to abolish it, and it has done so in unmistakable language, and we must take it they have done so in good faith.

"Wood vs. Bellamy says the officer is entitled 'as long as the office exists,' not so long as the same duties must be performed by some one in some way.

"The duties of management remain, and the Legislature has apportioned those duties as it thought best. If the office of superintendent is necessary beyond annihilation unless the penitentiary itself is annihilated, where was it in hiding from 1879 to 1893?

"There is a wide distinction between the office of superintendent with certain fixed duties, prescribed by the Legislature which cannot be taken from the incumbent as long as the office is continued (or if it is only colorably, not truly abolished) and the duties of management of the penitentiary which remain substantially the same under every form of government, however much the Legislature as representatives of the sovereign people may change the methods of its government.

"The functions of government remain substantially the same under an absolute monarchy in Russia as in a free country like ours, but should Russia come to be administered by the elected representatives of its people the office of Czar would cease to exist. The powers and duties of absolute sovereignty would remain.

"By the act of 1897, chapter 219, the office of superintendent of the State's Prison under which the defendant claims, there was a board of nine directors who had general supervision of the State Prison (or Penitentiary), and the employment of all convicts sentenced to imprisonment therein by the courts of the State. Then by section 4 there was created a middle man, a superintendent, with large powers, which he was to exercise under the general supervision of the directors as provided by section 2, including the power to appoint all subordinates (169 it seems), and fix their salaries, but his appointments and adjustments of salaries were subject to approval or rejection by the board (section 7), and he was required to make itemized reports, which were subject to their approval, and he was allowed a salary of $2,500. * *

"No such office or powers now exist. The Board of Directors are to appoint all subordinates themselves and fix their salaries in the first place, and discharge all other duties of general supervision directly, instead of at second hand, by approving or rejecting the appointments, actions and reports of a superintendent, as under the law of 1897.

"The office of middle-man or superintendent having proved expensive and unnecessary (Wood vs. Bellamy, supra), the Legislature in its wisdom abolished it, and no vestige of it remains.

"It is true the penitentiary must be governed, but not necessarily by a superintendent. It is none the less abolished because the board shall discharge their duties hereafter directly instead of supervising the discharge of them through a superintendent. * * *

"There surely is no indication that there has been any subterfuge practiced by the Legislature, or that the office of superintendent is still it existence.

"If we were disposed to charge a coordinate branch of the government with subterfuge, we must recall that there sat in that body fifty five lawyers, among them many of the most eminent members of the profession, thoroughly acquainted with the decisions of the courts; and if there had been subterfuge it was not unintentional, but deliberate—and they were not capable of it. Certainly it does not appear upon the face of the statute, and we cannot presume bad intentions in the Legislature. * * *

"The office of superintendent is not only expressly abolished, but, as above stated, its very existence is incompatible with the very essence of the government prescribed, which is the Board itself, without any intermediate as heretofore to make contracts, appointments and regulations. It is not the case of the 'same old horse under a new blanket.'

"Admittedly the Legislature had power to abolish this office. It could not possibly have done so more completely, unless it had abolished the penitentiary itself.

"If because the penitentiary must con tinue to be managed by an officer who formerly discharged some of the functions of management his office cannot be abolished, then if he had been charged with the full and entire management he could not be touched during his term, however long, since those functions would necessarily be performed by those placed in charge, and the unbroken line of decision that all offices created by the Legislature can be abolished by the Legislature is misleading, except as to those minor places which are held in institutions which can themselves be abolished. This is to make an office which is purely an incident in carrying out the Legislative will in managing State institutions the chief thing to be protected at all hazards, and make the Legislative judgment as to the best interests of the institution a secondary consideration.

"As to the State's Prison, the asylums, the University, the schools and the like, which the constitution or the public necessity requires to be continued in existence, an officer once in, no matter how unsatisfactory the system or the officer himself, would be protected as fully as if appointed under and his term fixed by the Constitution. The rat can only be gotten out by burning down the barn.

"We know not from the records what mismanagement, if any, caused the Legislature to abolish the system of governing the penitentiary through a superintendent, nor is it necessary there should have been any. The Legislature, representing the sovereignty, could change the method of governing any State institution at will.

"It does not appear upon the face of the complaint that the defendant was in possession of $200,000 of State property, and that he will (if still in office) handle $100,000 of State funds annually; that he is insolvent and has given only $5,000 bond.

"None of these allegations are denied in the answer, and some of them are expressly admitted. While there is no charge of mal administration against the defendant (who came in less than a month before the act abolishing the office), the Legislature may well have thought that a system which admitted of that method was not business-like or safe; and if they did it was in their power to abolish it. And it is not for the courts to forbid it, and take the responsibility of restoring that state of things.

"If the defendant is protected in a four years' term unless the party itself is abolished, then, as has already been pointed out, a Legislature which is elected to sit sixty days may fill all the institutions of the State, which from their nature can be abolished with officers holding not four years, but ten years, or twenty-five years, or fifty years, or for life, and thus tie the hands of future generations and prevent any betterment—as is attempted by this act—in the mode of administering our great State institutions.

"Nay, more, it may elect boards for life, and provide that they may themselves, from time to time, fill vacancies in their own bodies, a right which would be a part of their offices, and thus take the government of the State institutions entirely out of the hands of the people, who will be powerless to free themselves from the 'body of this death' through future legislatures.

"If the Legislature acts unadvisedly their errors must be corrected, not by the courts, but by the people in the election of subsequent Legislatures. * * *

The theory of all free government is that the people are to administer their own affairs in their own way. No Legislature elected for two years can pass any act whatever which is not reviewable by a future Legislature, and this is as true when it creates an office as in any other case. When the Supreme Court of the United States in an unfortunate hour held in the Dartmouth College case that a charter of a corporation was not a privilege, but a contract, and therefore irrevocable, the immense, the overshadowing danger that one weak or corrupt Legislature could bankrupt Commonwealths, tie the hands of unborn generations, caused every State, including our own, to revert to first principles by placing in their Constitutions the provision that all charters should be revocable at the will of any future Legislature. When the decision by the same tribunal of the case of Chisholm vs. Georgia showed the danger of a State being sued by reason of contracts made by its Legislature through unwisdom or corruption, Judge Iredell of North Carolina, then on the Supreme Court of the United States, gave the alarm through his dissenting opinion, and there was forced through with great promptness the Eleventh amendment to the United States Constitution, whereby any future Legislature could say whether it would be bound by the acts of its predecessor by forbidding any suit against a State to enforce the rights accruing under any legislation by the State—an amendment which alone saved North Carolina from the terrible oppression of an indebtedness of $36,000,000 incurred without consideration in 1868. When the Legislature of 1833, without deep foresight into the future, attempted to give immunity from taxation for all time to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and the company claimed that thereunder it could build fines into every county in the State, and be everywhere and ever exempt from contributing by taxation to the support of the State, it was this court, in Railroad vs. Allsbrook, 110 N. C., 137, which protected the public from a great and lasting injustice by declaring the incompetency of one Legislature thus to bind future generations, and thus placed the vast property of that corporation on the tax list—a decision which was affirmed by the Supreme Court at Washington. In all our sister States, it is held that legislative offices are not contracts, but mere agencies of the State and revocable by the Legislature without any restrictions. Our State alone of the forty five modifies this (Hoke vs. Henderson) but only to the extent that while the Legislature can at will abolish such offices or reduce the salary or increase the duties, it cannot remove the incumbent while the office is continued—modification which entails upon this State a large class of litigation which is unknown everywhere else. That case also distinctly holds (bottom of p. 21) that "property" in the office is the right to its compensation, and hence in offices without pay the incumbent can be removed and a new officer installed, though the office be not abolished. It logically follows that if the incumbent of a paying office is removed while the office is unrepealed, his remedy is not reinstatement in the office, but damages for the loss of his property rights—"the transfer of the emoluments" of the office, as it is there styled as to offices not placed under the protection of the Constitution, as to their terms and compensation, the organic law has purposely left them to be made, modified or unmade, as the people, through their Legislature, may deem best for the public interest. Neither Hoke nor Henderson nor any sube quent case has come within sight or hailing distance of the defendant's contention that an office created by one Legislature can in no exigency, whatever the urgency or the manifest wisdom of the step, be abolished by another, unless the institution to which it is attached is abolished, for this is his naked contention, stripped of its superfluities, that, inasmuch as essentially the same duties in carrying on the institution must be performed, therefore the office is still in existence.

If this be sound doctrine, it is an absolutely new doctrine, and there is a paradise ahead for legislative office-holders, who, like Milton's fallen angel, "Can only by annihilation die."

If the office is abolished, of course the defendant is entitled to no salary, but even if the court could hold that the defendant is still in office after the Legislature has decreed its abolition, "no money can be drawn out of the State treasury except by authority of law."

If the defendant is entitled to any salary, it is an equitable part of that allowed those he asserts are the incumbents placed in his office. It is the new salary, not the old one, to which he is entitled.

Besides, if the defendant had been superintendent of a private corporation under a four years' contract and he was without cause discharged therefrom, no court would re instate him in office, his remedy would be to recover as damages the unexpired time, reduced by whatever he made or ought to have made at his regular vocation during that time. There is no decision holding that this is not the remedy of a legislative officeholder who is evicted illegally. It must be so, for the ground of his right is placed by Hoke vs. Henderson expressly on contract, and the contract in his favor is only as to emoluments and for breach of contract the means of damages is the same as to an individual and the State. The State cannot be to a greater disadvantage than a private corporation or an individual. It is different as to an office created by the constitution, for that does not rest on contract, and the Legislature is prohibited from meddling with it. But except where restrained by the Constitution, the Legislature is all powerful as the representative of the people. As was well said by Faircloth, C. J., in Ewart vs. Jones, 116 N. C., 570 (since cited with approval by Douglass, J., in Caldwell vs. Wilson, 121 N. C., 470), "Under our form of government the sovereign power resides with the people and is exercised by their representatives in the General Assembly. The only limitation upon their power is found in the organic law as declared by the delegates of the people in convention assembled."

The line of decisions like McKee vs. Nichols, 68 N. C., 429, that all appointments to office must be by the Governor or was rendered null and is now obsolete, as to offices created by statute, by virtue of the amendment of the Constitution in 1875: Ewart vs. Jones, 116 N. C., 570.

In making laws the Legislature is acting within its exclusive province and discharging a duty for which they have been elected. It is a cardinal principle that the courts cannot enter the legislative department and set aside a law they have made unless it is clearly in conflict with the Constitution.

On a careful review it would seem that the ruling of His Honor below was in every particular a just and true declaration of the law under all our previous decisions, to wit: "That the office of superintendent of the Penitentiary, created by the act of 1897, has been abolished by the act of January, 1899; that said office has not been substantially re established in another form, nor has its emoluments, powers and duties been conferred on others for the purpose of ousting the defendant; that by the act of January 26th, 1899, the General Assembly has made a radical change in the method of managing and conducting the penal institutions of the State, which it was clearly within the scope and power of the legislative department to do, and that said act creates a corporation with all necessary and sufficient powers to carry into effect the purpose of the act," and should be affirmed.

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Important Event in 71st.

One of the most important marriages of the season in 71st, was celebrated at the Camp Ground Wednesday night, when Mr. Joseph Graham and Miss Kate Johnson were united in marriage, the Rev. Mr. Townsend officiating. Besides the attendants, whose names we are unable to learn, the ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of neighbors and friends of the young couple, and their devout wishes for their happiness could be heard on every hand.

Mr. Graham was among the first to volunteer for the Cuban war, enlisting in the Lumber Bridge Company. For some minor cause he was not enlisted at Raleigh. He returned home all aglow with patriotic fire and organized the young men of his neighborhood into a company, drilled them thoroughly and had the war been prolonged, he would have been in a position to offer the country a well disciplined company of defenders. We think these facts should be noted.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..........APRIL 20, 1899

E. J HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

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Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform." —*William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.*

JUSTICE CLARK'S OPINION.

We gave in Friday's issue of the Daily OBSERVER the chief part of Justice Clark's opinion in the Day case, in which he dissents from that of his four colleagues, these being three Republicans (Judges Faircloth, Furches and Douglass) and one Populist (Judge Montgomery.) We reproduce it in the Weekly issue of this week.

As we remarked at the time, it is a very able document. It is not only that, but it is truly Democratic and Jeffersonian in the respect that it upholds the paramount position which the legislative branch of government must occupy if free institutions are to be preserved.

The State is fortunate in having on the Supreme Court bench one Democrat to record a protest against the prevalent Republican tendency to exalt the executive and the judiciary at the expense of the law making part of the government. Judge Clark is our ablest citizen, adorning his position in the State and attracting the admiration of thoughtful and patriotic men beyond her borders.

BRYAN AT NEW YORK.

At the great Democratic gathering in New York on Saturday night, when three thousand persons sat down to dinner, Mr. Bryan, the guest of honor, spoke as follows:

I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to attend this, probably the largest banquet ever given in the United States. Interruption of cheers for Bryan.)

I appreciate the kindness which has been manifested by your action and by the words of those who have preceded me. I shall carry back to my Western home new courage from your meeting, and shall be glad to tell to the people in other States that in New York there be those who are true to the principles of Democracy as written in Democracy's latest creed. [Cries of bravo.]

OBJECT OF THE BANQUET.

The object of this banquet was to give Chicago platform Democrats a chance to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. [Cries of "That's it."] There was a banquet given in honor of Thomas Jefferson two nights ago and the discussion of the price per plate obscured to some extent the difference between that banquet and this. A Democrat has a right to pay whatever he pleases for a dinner if he has the money.

The character of a political banquet is determined not by the cost of it, but by the sentiments which are woven into the post prandial oratory.

KIND FEELING FOR DESERTERS.

We have not one word of hostility to utter toward those Democrats who left the Democratic party in 1896. Far be it from us to criticise any man whose judgment or conscience leads him out of the Democratic party. When the Republicans met at St. Louis some of the Republicans left the Republican party rather than adapt themselves to the platform written out at St. Louis. They organized a distinct party and they took a name sufficiently different from the Republican name so that no one would mistake the one for the other.

They made a bold and earnest fight, and the Republicans who left the party in 1896 have neither gone back nor, standing outside, have they attempted to write the platform of the party which they left. There were Democrats who left us in 1896. They organized a distinct party; they nominated a ticket and perfected their national organization. But instead of calling themselves Gold Democrats, they called themselves National Democrats, although they did not expect to carry a precinct in the United States. A party is an association of people for the purpose of giving force and effect to political opinions held in common. They talked to us about harmony. The only kind of harmony that is possible is harmony between those who think and act together to give force to their common opinions.

There can be no harmony between those whose opinions are as antagonistic as the opinions set forth in the Chicago platform and in the Indianapolis platform.

WHAT DEMOCRATS ASK.

All that we ask is that those who come into the Democratic party shall be a part of the Democratic party. We simply insist that a man cannot be a political bigamist. He cannot be wedded to the name of our party and to the principles of some other party. We simply ask that he shall get a formal divorce, either from our name or from their principles. The Democratic party has a platform. It does not dismay those who stand upon it to hear it denounced this year by those who denounced it two years ago. We got accustomed to it in 1896. The Democratic platform is satisfactory to those who supported it in 1896.

The platform was written by the representatives of the Democratic party in the most Democratic convention that has been held in a quarter of a century.

NOMINATION FROM THE PEOPLE.

It is a compliment to receive a Presidential nomination from any national convention, but I am proud that my nomination came from a convention, not of bosses, but of Democratic citizens. (Loud applause.) It has vindicated that platform and every plank of it is stronger today than it was when the platform was written.

STICK TO THE PLATFORM.

Those who believe that we should invite into the Democratic party all those who cannot share in the purposes and the aspirations of that party—I cannot speak for others—I speak for myself—are wrong, and I say that I would not abstract from it a single plank to get back every man who left it. Nor do I believe that we could draw people to us by cowardice. The day for ambiguity has passed. The platform means something, and if you ask why it was that in the campaign of 1896 the hearts of the people were stirred as they have not been lately stirred, I will tell you that it was because the struggling masses found in that platform an inspiration, and aggregated wealth found in it a menace to every man who robs his neighbor for his own benefit. It was those who have entrenched themselves behind abuses of government who objected to that platform, and well they might object, because that platform was aimed at every abuse of government, and I was glad that I was supported by those who would have only asked me for just laws I am glad that the six millions and a half who voted for me simply wanted me to get other people's hands out of their pockets (applause) and not to get their hands into other people's pockets.

SOME PLANKS RECALLED.

Let me recall some of those planks. We advocated the arbitration of differences between corporations engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. The doctrine of arbitration is stronger now than it was in 1896. Every great strike which brings loss to the employer destroys the laborer and inconveniences business and brings us one step nearer to arbitration as a means of settling those differences.

The Chicago platform favored arbitration. Democrats that stood upon it then favor it now. The platform declared against government by injunction and since the election we have had object lessons which we did not have before.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Thomas Jefferson believed in trial by jury, and government by injunction is merely a disguised method by which a man charged with crime shall be denied right of trial by jury. (Loud cheers and applause.) That plank is stronger than it was before.

INCOME TAX.

The Chicago platform declared in favor of the income tax, and an income tax is stronger now than it was before. When I discuss the income tax decision I always resort to quotation, because I have a reputation for conservatism which I must protect. (Laughter.) When I want to be severe I quote and when I want to criticise a Supreme Court I quote from a member of the court, and I am so cautious that I even prefer to quote from a Republican member, who cannot possibly be an anarchist, because he is a Republican. Judge Brown, in his dissenting opinion, used these words:

ANY OLD THING.

"I fear that in some hours of national peril this decision will rise up to paralyze the arm of the government." We saw in 1896, but many people were so blind that they could not see, the danger; but the hour of peril came. The war came on. We needed more money. We could not tax incomes, because the decision rose up to paralyze the arm of the government. We had to resort to stamp taxes. We had to hunt up any old thing to put a stamp tax on. (Laughter and loud applause) One of the things stamped is a telgram. Whenever you want to send a telegram you go to the telegraph office and you find that the Republican party has so made the law that the telegraph company can transfer the burden from its shoulders to yours.

THE DOLLAR ABOVE THE MAN.

The Republican party, in all of its politics, is putting the dollar above the man, and in that is departing from the doctrine of Lincoln, its founder, for in 1859 he said the Republican party believes in both the man and the dollar, but in cases of conflict the man before the dollar.

The Republican party is putting the dollar above the man in all of its legislation, and nowhere is it more apparent than in matters of taxation. The Republican party is not trying to restore justice in taxation. The war has shown that when this government deals with an individual its power is unlimited, but that when it deals with property its power is limited. It can draft a citizen, but it cannot touch the dollar. In the hour of peril the nation can take the son from his mother and the husband from his wife, and stand them up in front of an enemy's gun, but it dare not lay its finger upon the wealth of the rich and make them contribute their share. (Tremendous cheering.)

The income tax is stronger than it was, and it is placed upon the shoulders of the poor, who have to carry the burden, but in the Democratic party you can say there is one man who is willing to pay his share. (Loud applause.)

A LEADING QUESTION.

My friends, why should not people be willing to bear their share of the burdens of government? If in time of war your country needs you and you are willing to give your life's blood, why deny the nation its just due in time of peace?

It has been the history of the world that those who can make much have been unwilling to bear their share of the burdens of government, and have sought to use the instruments of government for private gain, to take from those who can make less than they can.

The Democratic party is a protector of the rich and the poor, and that party which makes the rich bear their share of the burden is a better friend of the rich man than the party that takes his money and sells exemption. (Applause.)

REFERENCE TO THE DEAD.

There is another plank in the platform, of which I desire to make mention. The Republican party and the Gold Democrats have been burying the money question so often that I feel I ought to apologize for speaking of the dead before so large an audience. (Laughter and cheers)

The Democratic platform denounced the gold standard, called it un American and pledged the party to destroy it at once and substitute in its place independent bimettalism at the ratio of 16 to 1. If the gold standard was un American in 1896 it is un American now, and if the gold standard was bad in 1896 you were convinced that it was bad in 1897, because Mr. McKinley sent three distinguished commissioners to Europe to get rid of the gold standard.

THE CAUSE OF FAILURE.

And why did they not succeed? It was because they asked of the financiers of the old world a favor that they ought to have known the financiers would got grant. Why did we oppose the gold standard? because it has raised the purchasing power of the dollar and lowered the price of the products of labor. When our commissioners went abroad they went to supplicate from persons who had profited, and how absurd to expect them to join in doing away with a thing out of which they had made money.

AN ABSURD PLANK.

My friends, I want to suggest to you that the Republican promises of international bimetallism, coupled with the pledge that the gold standard would be maintained until other nations come to our relief, was the most absurd plank that any party ever put into a platform. If the Republican party had delegated its representative to present this subject to the financiers of Europe along the line of that senseless platform, the spokesman of the commission would have had to make a speech about like this:

AN INVITATION.

Gentlemen, we have had the gold standard for 23 years, and do not like it; the American people have tried it and suffered from it, and they have sent us over here to ask you to help us to get rid of it; they recognize that you have made money while they have lost, and therefore, we ask you to join us in restoring the state by which we won't lose so much and by which you won't make so much. (Laughter and loud applause).

But then candor would have compelled the spokesman to have added another sentence. He would have said: "But while we suffered a good deal, we can suffer more if necessary. While we have had a hard time, we have not reached the limit of endurance; and if you people would rather go on plundering us indefinitely we will stand by you while the world lasts."

That is the Republican platform. That is what it says—that while still trying to get along on national bimetallism, yet if we get the leading commercial nations of Europe to join with us we will maintain this thing which they want.

A DIFFERENT PLAN.

My friends, our plan was different. We would not have sent a man over to beg, because we read in history when we were children that more than a hundred years ago our people by their blood bought the right of the people to legislate for themselves. According to our plan, when we send a man over there it will not be to ask a man to help us, but to announce to them what we are going to do. (Laughter and applause.)

It will be to say to them that seventy millions of people have as much right to protect their property from depreciation as a handful of foreign financiers have to legislate values into their hands. And our ambassador would have said to them:

THE PEOPLE HAVE DECIDED.

"The people of the United States have decided to restore independent bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1. We believe we can maintain the parity, but you have a good many investments over there, and if you have any doubt about it—about our doing it—you had better join us, because if anybody suffers it will be you—not us." (Long continued laughter and applause)

Now, my friends, an argument like that would have some effect But, my friends, why haven't we international bimetallism? Is it because there is no sentiment in Europe? On the contrary, there is sentiment there, and the sentiment is so strong that the French government joined with us in sending an ambassador to England. And in England the sentiment was so strong that a petition was sent to the English government, signed by the leading labor organizations of England, asking for international bimetallism, so strong that a report was presented while our commission was there; a report signed by ten out of fourteen members of the commission appointed to investigate the condition of agriculture, and the ten of the fourteen declared that the gold standard was destructive to English agriculture, and pointed to bimetallism as the only relief for the English farmer. (Applause).

THE LONDON BANKERS.

But, why, my friends, did the English government refuse to listen to the laborers and to the farmers? Because on the 2d day of September, 1897, the bankers of London met at the Clearing House, behind closed doors, and pledged to secrecy, and declared that the gold standard was all right. The English bankers, so few in numbers that they can meet in the clearing house, determined the policy of the Europeans and Europe will determine the policy of the United States as long as the Republican party is in power. (Cheers and applause.)

I have been asked why I am not willing to drop the money question. I reply: "Because the money question won't drop us."

TWO METHODS.

Until some other party proposes some other ratio than 16 to 1 and tries to secure bimetallism at some other ratio there is no reason why we should discuss ratio with them. The ratio of 16 to 1 is the ratio at which our gold and silver coins now circulate.

We simply ask reinstatement of the law that was on the statute books—where it was before the act of demonetization was secretly passed. We simply want to renew by law what was done by law. They struck silver down by law. We raise it up by law; they close the mints by law; we open them by law. (Applause.)

My friends, you will hear people say that they don't object to silver if we will only open the mints at the bullion ratio or the commercial ratio.

ANOTHER SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan condemned the bill pending in Congress providing for the retirement of the greenbacks by an issue of bonds drawing 2½ per cent. He said if it became a law and 2½ per cent. bonds are at par, "then a National bank, with a capital stock of $100,000, can invest the $100,000 in bonds, deposit the bonds with the Treasury and draw upon the bonds $100,000 in bank notes; so that the amount the bank gets back is just equal to the amount the bank paid for the bonds. So that it has not a single dollar invested, and yet it goes drawing 2½ per cent. interest a year on nothing. (Applause).

It is a small proposition in mathematics, and yet these banks will tell you they want this done for the public good. There is another object that is not included in the Chicago platform and is yet included in the principle it sets forth. The President, in his message of 1898, asked for a standing army of 100,000 men. We have had no national convention since that time. But Democrats do not have to have a national convention to learn that the Democratic party is opposed to militarism in the United States. (Applause).

UNCLE SAM A BULLY.

Mr. Bryan referred to the United States as a bully for striking down the Filipino natives. This created the greatest enthusiasm of the night. There was a mighty demonstration when he said that it was this country that had inspired the Filipino with love of liberty. The American government of the Filipinos is a despotism, he declared, and this was loudly applauded. It was not surprising, he said, that a country that should send to England for a financial policy as it had two years ago, should now send there for a colonial policy. This was received with wild applause. When he intimated that he wanted to stop, he was told to go on, and many requested him to talk more on imperialism.

WON'T FAIL IN 1900.

When he said, "We may fail in 1900," there were tumultuous cries of "No, never."

When he concluded another hurricane of applause broke forth. Men and women acted wildly.

When Mr. Bryan had finished there was a great rush to him on the platform. He was almost suffocated in the crush. It required five policemen to to force a way through the crowd for him. He shook hands on all sides. He held a few minutes receptions in the inside room, where he shook hands with a number of persons and then with great difficulty he went down stairs.

There was a very large crowd here, and Colonel Bryan had to make a short speech to the gathering. He was enthusiastically cheered as he got into a carriage, which started for the hotel Bartholdi.

Of the dinner Mr. Bryan said:

THE PEOPLE ALL RIGHT.

This is the greatest dinner I ever attended. I think it is the greatest ever held in the United States. The hearts of the people are all right.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, April 17, 1899.

A midnight conference was held to consider the specter of Sam Jonesism, which is badly frightening Ohio Republicans. The conference was participated in by Boss Hanna, Mr. McKinley, and several other republicans of prominence who came from Ohio to Washington for the purpose. They believe that Sam Jones intends to run as an independent candidate for Governor of Ohio, and that he stands a good chance of getting enough votes to throw the state to the democrats, if he doesn't get elected himself. They realize that the loss of Mr. McKinley's own state this year, would start a boom for "Teddy" Roosevelt that might knock Mr. McKinley out of a renomination next year. They don't know just what to do about it. A proposition was made that Sam Jones be given the regular republican nomination for governor, but it did not find much favor, because it was stated that he could not be controlled by the machine. It was also proposed that an attempt be made to ascertain whether Sam Jones could be bought off with a big appointment in the diplomatic service. All agreed that something had to be done to head off Sam Jonesism in Ohio, and all promised to put their wits to work.

And the fighting still goes on in the Philippines. Our troops whip the Filipinos and take a town every day or two, but as soon as they leave the town—it would require 100,000 men on the island of Luzon alone, to permanently garrison all the towns—the Filipinos occupy it again. And this sort of thing is likely to go on indefinitely. It is not surprising that men are beginning to ask each other how long the people of this country will be willing to put up with this sort of thing. The question is pertinent.

Not satisfied with trying to deprive him, of honors rightfully belonging to him, the Navy Department has ignored the request of Rear Admiral Schley—he has at least got his commission as Rear Admiral—for sea duty, and practically placed him on the shelf for the time being, by making him a member of the Naval Examining Board in Washington, while Sampson, the man he ranks, is in command of a fine squadron.

Secretary Alger had hardly got settled again in his chair at the War Department, before he made public a new defiance of those republicans who have been trying to persuade Mr. McKinley of the wisdom of throwing Alger over board, regardless of what he might tell of the campaign of '96. This challenge of Alger indicates his belief that his hold on Mr. McKinley is strong enough to keep him in the cabinet, no matter what happens. He said: "Since I entered the Cabinet, I have not considered resigning; the matter has never been mentioned to me by the President, and I have no intention of resigning. If the purpose of the constant reports that I will leave the Cabinet is to tire out the President and myself, those responsible for them are very much mistaken, they don't know their men." It is an open secret that many prominent republicans are working to force Alger out of the Cabinet. They are willing to drop him easy by letting him take the Ambassadorship to France, or any other diplomatic position, under this government, but they insist that he shall be asked to resign if he will not do so. It was in connection with this scheme that Whitelaw Reid's paper printed a savage attack on Alger and Algerism, a few days ago. Reid's relations with Mr. McKinley are so close—he would have been in the Cabinet but for Boss Platt's protests—that it is certain he never would have printed that attack without Mr. McKinley's knowledge, The warmer this fight grows, the better the democrats will be pleased, because they know it is bound to make a heap of trouble for republicans next year.

Wherever a few long headed republicans gather just now, the subject of how the party can get the idea that it is too favorable to trusts out of the heads of the voters, is apt to come up for discussion. At a gathering of several republican Senators, in Washington, this week, one of them said: "I must confess that I do not consider the political outlook over bright for the republican party. The Spring elections were not encouraging. The Toledo election I regard as most significant. Sam Jones, the independent candidate for Mayor, got almost as many votes as his republican and democratic opponents combined. What does it mean? I believe it is a condemnation of trusts and monopolies. The republican party is in a very perilous position. It has apparently been captured by the trust barons and monopolists. Unless we can shake them off, I believe it will be next to impossible to elect McKinley, or any one, on the republican Presidential ticket next year." Another republican Senator present said: "The sentiment against trusts is certainly very strong throughout the West, and I agree with you that we must do something radical in order to disabuse the impression in the public mind that the republican party is a party of trusts. It will not be an easy thing to do, however. Even if we put in a strong anti-trust plank in our platform next year, the fact that the campaign will be in the hands of Mark Hanna and other trust magnates, will render our declaration against trusts almost farcical."

In refusing without giving any reason why, to summons six particular witnesses, named by General Miles, the Military Board of Inquiry did a very unwise thing.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

Jessup Sayings.

Jessup, N. C., April 15, 1899.

Mr. J W. Craven, of Ore Hill, spent Monday and Tuesday the guest of Mr. W J. Underwood,

Mr. R. M. McDonald, who has been quite sick for several days, is reported better.

Mr. Ernest Frye, of Carthage, is visiting Mr. G. H. Lewis.

At an entertainment given at the residence of Mr. W. A. Wadsworth a few night's ago, Mr. C. G. Wadsworth was declared the most interesting conversationalist and public speaker. Cheer up! cheer up! boys, that is one more old batchelor ahead of you.

After a lingering illness of more than a year's duration, Mrs. Martha Buchanan died at the residence of her brother-in law, Mr. L. B. Fore, on Wednesday last. Mrs. Buchanan was a widow of the late Alvis Buchanan; a member of Centre M. E. Church, a true and sincere christian. Several small children survive to mourn the loss of a faithful mother.

There was to have been a wedding, but we presume that the courage of the young couple failed, the wedding did at least, and both are still having a single blessedness.

DONTON.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise shou'd be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Marriage Licenses.

Thirteen marriage licenses have been granted so far this month, 11 to white and 2 to colored. The following were granted this morning:

Mr. M. A. Baker and Miss Ida Daughtry, both of Black River.

Mr. Geo. B. Elliott, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Mabel E Green, of Carvers Creek.

As the season of the year when pneumonia, lagrippe, sore throat, coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "is a fine substitute," will "answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you. King Bros.

The North State Improvement Company.

Clement Manly, Referee on the North State Improvement case, heard arguments yesterday in the final hearing before him in the north State Improvement case. The object of this hearing is to decide upon a division of the funds received from the sale of the Cape Fear Railroad and other property owned by the company. The referee's decision will be announced in a few weeks.

Sweet, refreshing sleep is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which feeds the nerves, tones the stomach and cures all dyspeptic symptoms.

Not one child dies where ten formerly died from croup. People have learned the value of One Minute Cough Cure and use it for severe lung and throat troubles. It immediately stops coughing. It never fails. King Bros.

"Durability is Better Than Show."

The wealth of the multi-millionaires is not equal to good health. Riches without health are a curse, and yet the rich, the middle classes and the poor alike have, in Hood's Sarsaparilla, a valuable assistant in getting and maintaining perfect health. It never disappoints.

Scrofula—"Three years ago our son, now eleven, had a serious case of scrofula and erysipelas with dreadful sores, discharging and itching constantly. He could not walk, Several physicians did not help for sixteen months. Three months' treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla made him perfectly well. We are glad to tell others of it." MRS. DAVID LAIRD, Ottawa, Kansas.

Nausea—"Vomiting spells, dizziness and prostration troubled me for years. Had neuralgia, grew weak and could not sleep. My age was against me, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly. My weight increased from 125 to 143 pounds. I am the mother of nine children. Never felt so well and strong since I was married as I do now." MRS. M. A. WATERS, 1529 33d St, Washington, D. C.

Eczema—"We had to tie the hands of our two year old son on account of eczema on face and limbs. No medicine even helped until we used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which soon cured." MRS. A. VAN WYCK, 123 Montgomery Street, Paterson, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MEETING OF MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Democratic Ward Primaries to Be Held Monday Afternoon.

The Municipal Executive Committee met Monday night, all the members being present as follows: Colin MacRae, Chairman; H. R. Horne, A. E. Rankin, Leighton Huske, Chas. Watson, J. G. Hollingsworth, W. B. Ledbetter.

The following is their action:

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Executive Committee on Monday Night, April 17th, 1899, at a Meeting Held in the City Hall.

Resolved, 1st. That the polls be opened in each ward, at points to be designated by this committee, at from 4 to 9 o'clock p. m. on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1899, for the purpose of determining the choice of the democratic voters for Mayor, Aldermen, Board of Audit and Finance, and Ward Executive Committeemen.

2nd. That there shall be four boxes held at the polling place in each Ward, one for Mayor; one for Aldermen; one for Board of Audit and Finance; and one for Executive Committeeman.

3rd. That the candidates for the Mayoralty, name each a representative for each ward, and that the persons thus designated for each ward hold the Mayor's box therein; keep a list of the voters as they cast their votes; count the votes at the close of the polls; and make return thereof to the town ratification convention hereinafter provided for. In case of dispute, if the poll holders be unable to agree, the matter shall be decided by the ward executive committeeman, with right of appeal to the full executive committee by the poll holder who loses.

4th. That the poll holders provided for in section three be also the poll holders for the Board of Audit and Finance, and that the same course be pursued by them in the case of the vote for said Board of Audit and Finance as in the case of the vote for Mayor.

5th. That the pollholders for the Aldermen Boxes and for the Ward Executive Committeeman Boxes, be appointed in such way as the present ward executive committeeman may decide, provided, if objection be made, the matter be referred to this the full committee for settlement. It is recommended that the ward committeemen adopt the selections of pollholders provided for in section three.

6th. That a town ratification convention be held at the Court House at 8:30 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 25th day of April.

7th. That the pollholders for each ward, beginning with ward No. 1, shall read aloud to the ratification convention provided for in section sixth, the votes as cast in their several wards. The Mayor's box pollholders for all the wards shall read their returns first, and the same be taken down by the secretaries of the ratification convention, added up and the result announced. Next, the vote for Board of Audit and Finance shall be treated in the same way; next the vote for Aldermen; next the vote for Executive Committeemen.

8th. That there shall be one secretary of the ratification convention, appointed upon the nomination of each of the the said candidates for Mayor, or his agent.

9th.—That the person receiving the majority of votes cast in the several wards for Mayor, as footed up by the secretaries of the ratification convention, shall be the nominee.

10th. That the three persons receiving the highest number of votes cast for Board of Audit and Finance in the several wards, as footed up by the secretaries of the ratification convention, shall be the nominees.

11th. That it is recommended that the ratification convention accept the nominees for Aldermen and Executive Committeemen as reported from the several wards. In case of dispute or a tie the decision shall be by ballot of the ratification convention.

12th. That in case of a tie in the vote for Mayor or for members of the Board of Audit and Finance, as footed up by the secretaries of the ratification convention, the decision shall be by ballot of the ratification convention.

13th. All white democrats, and all colored citizens who have heretofore voted the democratic ticket, shall be entitled to vote in the above mentioned primaries, who are now registered, or who are entitled to be registered, or may become entitled by election day.

If the vote of any person be challenged in this connection, his vote shall be counted if allowed by a majority of the poll holders and ward committeeman, with right of appeal by the poll holders who lose to the full committee.

The primaries will be held at the following polling places:

1st Ward. School House near Methodist Church, in Campbellton.

2nd Ward. McMillan Brothers' store on Person street, recently occupied by Mr. Mike Folb.

3rd Ward. Court House.

4th Ward. Fire department rooms.

5th Ward. Martin House.

6th Ward. Mason's Lodge, on St. John's Square.

7th Ward. Residence of Mr. William Jackson, on Ramsey King.

COLIN MACRAE, Chairman.

LEIGHTON HUSKE, Secretary.

Capture of a Blockade Still.

Deputy United States Marshal Morrisey and deputies J. W. Maultsby and C. D. Maultsby, captured a fifty gallon still in full blast five miles west of Spot Springs last night. They arrested Hugh McKay, a white man, on suspicion of being the blockader, and he was brought to town and placed in jail.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

FILL THE BILL.



Finish Perfect. Material Durable. Patterns Tasty. Price is Right. Inside and Out You Can't Find A Flaw in

Noell Bros' $2.68 Pants

FOR SALE BY BEEHIVE CLOTHING STORE.

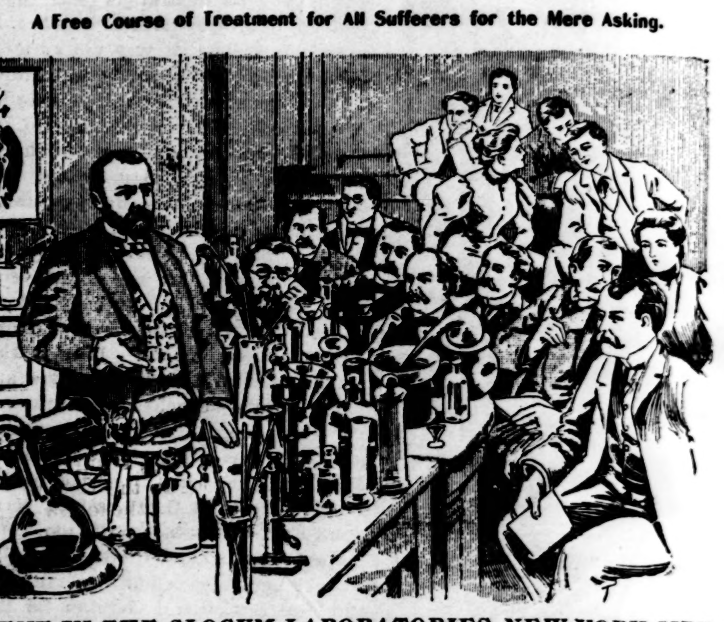
DON'T DESPAIR!

An American Scientist's Great Work.

Consumption, Pneumonia, La Grippe, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and All Lung and Bronchial Troubles Can be Positively and Permanently Cured.

Dr. Slocum's System of Treatment Has Revolutionized Old-Time Theories.

A Free Course of Treatment for All Sufferers for the Mere Asking.



SCENE IN THE SLOCUM LABORATORIES, NEW YORK CITY.

The Doctor Demonstrating to Medical Men, Scientists, Statesmen and Students the Value of the New Slocum System of Treatment for the Permanent Cure of Lung Consumption, Catarrh and All Pulmonary and Wasting Diseases.

Do you cough?
Do your lungs pain you?
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Do you spit up phlegm?
Does your head ache?
Is your appetite bad?
Are your lungs delicate?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale and thin?
Do you lack stamina?

These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

Consumption, the bane of those who have been brought up in the old-fashioned beliefs that this disease was hereditary, that it was fatal, that none could recover who were once firmly clasped in its relentless grip.

But now known to be curable, made so by the world-stirring discoveries of that man whose name has been given to this new system of treatment.

Now known to be preventable and curable by following and practising his hygienic teachings.

The new system of treatment will cure you of consumption and of all diseases which can be traced back to weak lungs as a foundation.

It is not a drug system, but a system of germ destruction and body building.

Not guesswork, but science.

Not a step backward, but a stride out of the old ruts.

Made possible only by Pasteur's, Virchow's, Metchnikoff's and Slocum's latest discoveries in bacteriology, hygiene and therapeutics.

In plain English, a system of modern scientific disease curing.

The System consists of Four Preparations which act simultaneously and supplement each other's curative action.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a free treatment to the Slocum Laboratories, New York City.

WRITE TO THE DOCTOR.

Send your name and full express and postoffice address to the Slocum Laboratories, 98 Pine street, New York, and mention this paper, and the Four Free Preparations of medicine will be forwarded you.

The system is a positive cure for consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all lung troubles and disorders complicated by loss of flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.

Thin, pale, weak people become fat and hearty by its use.

The test is to try it.

Fired at a Policeman and Shot His Pal.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, April 19th.—Policeman Forster caught two burglars in a hallway on Third street early this morning. He grappled with them and a lively struggle ensued. Finally one burglar fired at the policeman and hit his pal. The latter is seriously wounded and was an easy prey for the policeman.

The Fire Baptised Holiness Association.

The Fire Baptised Holiness Association, which is now holding a state convention in this city, came from Charlotte here, where they have just concluded a meeting.

A correspondent writing in the Charlotte Observer has many uncomplimentary things to say of them and concludes a column article of denunciation as follows:

The next objective point is Fayetteville. Let the good people of that town beware, beware! I will say that Mr. Heath, in my humble opinion, is a much better man than those with whom he is now being associated in these meetings, and I am quite sure that he does not endorse these cowardly ungodly attacks made upon our best people by the trio first named. But, like poor Tray of old, he is found in bad company, and I would suggest that he part with his company before he does become contaminated with the spirit which dominates and controls these men, which spirit I verily believe is of the devil.

If any of us who pretend to be cleansed by the blood of Christ are so ignorant, proud and vain as to imagine that in this present state of weakness and mortality we are perfectly purified from all the inclinations and workings of sin, we certainly deceive our own souls; and neither the truth of God's Word which declares to the contrary, nor any true light of knowledge, grace or holiness is found in us. First John 1 8.

Volcanic Eruptions

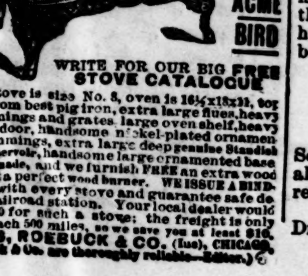
Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, druggists.

J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., conductor on electric street car line, writes that his little daughter was very low with croup, and her life saved after all physicians had failed, only by using One Minute Cough Cure. King Bros.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad. and we will send you this big 325-lb. new 1899 pattern high grade RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination.



ACME BIRD

WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE STOVE CATALOGUE

This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16½x18x11, top is 42x23; made from best pig iron, extra large flues, heavy covers, heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, heavy tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel-plated ornamentations and trimmings, extra large deep genuine Standish porcelain lined reservoir, handsome large ornamented base. Best coal burner made, and we furnish FREE an extra wood grate, making it a perfect wood burner. WE ISSUE A BINDING GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would ask you $25.00 for such a stove; the freight is only about $1.00 for each 500 miles, so we save you at least $10.00. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) CHICAGO. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

The Turnpike to Hope Mills—Good Roads are Imperative.

The article in Friday afternoon's OBSERVER, suggesting the construction of a turnpike road to Hope Mills, is being widely discussed today. It has been suggested to us and we think it a good idea, that if the matter is taken up, that the old Lumberton road be made use of instead of the road to Hope Mills No. 1. This road is already well surveyed, is as straight as an arrow, from the Tolar-Hart-Holt mill on Massey's Hill to McNeill's bridge over Rockfish. It is exactly 6½ miles from Fayetteville to McNeill's bridge, is in easy reach of Hope Mills No. 2 and is only a mile from Hope Mills No. 1. The district tributary to the Lumberton road is a very fertile one, and if the road is made a turnpike from McNeill's bridge to Fayetteville, it will bring a number of well to do farmers who now go to Lumberton (the road from Rockfish to Lumberton being a naturally good one) to Fayetteville.

The matter of good roads is of vital importance, not even second to the establishment of new factories and should engage the attention of our people at once.

Rev John Huske—A Remarkable Sermon.

Rev. John Huske, Sunday, preached a remarkably able sermon at St. John's Church, which we hope to be able to give to the readers of the OBSERVER in a day or two. Mr. Huske is one of the rising and brilliant young ministers of the great metropolis, being already assistant rector at St. Thomas' the most fashionable of its churches. He returns to New York to-night.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic

For biliousness, constipation and appendicitis.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness nervousness and heart failure.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. 50c. and $1.00 bottles at all druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

At the Capitol.

I am in my seventy-third year, and for fifty years I have been a great sufferer from indigestion, constipation and biliousness. I have tried all the remedies advertised for these diseases, and got no permanent relief. About one year ago, the disease assuming a more severe and dangerous form, I became very weak, and lost flesh rapidly. I commenced using Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir. I gained twelve pounds in three months. My strength and health, my appetite and my digestion were perfectly restored, and now I feel as young and vigorous as I ever did in my life. L. J. ALLDRED, Door-keeper Ga. State Senate, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

is the very best medicine I ever used for the diseases you recommend it for, and I have used many kinds for woman's troubles MRS. S. A. GRESHAM. Salem, N. C.

MOZLEY'S LEMON HOT DROPS.

Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage, and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable

25c. at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

daily sat and weekly

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 20, 1899

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited but the editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents and reserves the right at all times to reject or correct any article he may think proper it.

Correspondence for the Weekly Observer should reach the office not later than Monday.

On one side, only, of the paper must be written upon—and the real name of the writer must accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

The date on your label tells you when your subscription expires Receipts for money on subscription will be given by change of date on label. If not properly changed in two weeks notify us.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dixon Brand of Coffee.
Bell Brothers—Fill the Bill.
Bobbitt Drug Co.—Rheumacide.
Bank of Fayetteville—Statement.
W. C. Gorham—Chrysanthemum Plants.

See supplement containing Sheriff's sale for taxes.

Old Autry Homestead Burned.

Last Sunday night the old Autry homestead in Flea Hill, occupied by Mr. Hark Autry, son of ex deputy sheriff Neill W. Autry, was burned to the ground with all its contents. There was no insurance.

Loss to the Community.

Capt. A. H. Worth and family left Monday for Norfolk, where they will make their future home. The loss of this charming family to Fayetteville is to be truly regretted and it is our earnest wish that they may prosper in their new home.

Address.

Rev. P. R. Law delivered an admirable and much appreciated address before the faculty and students of Red Springs Seminary last Friday night. This is the third lecture in the series delivered by Prof. H. L. Smith, of Davidson College, and Dr. Walter W. Moore, of Richmond, Va.

Making a Fish Pond.

Mr. W. L. Holt, who recently purchased the McPherson land near Lakewood, is having the dam to the pond reconstructed, with a view to making the waters one of the finest fish preserves in North Carolina. Mr. Chas. Hedgepeth, who is superintending the work, has a large force of hands at work, lengthening the dam, planting trees and otherwise beautifying the grounds surrounding the pond.

Died in Georgia.

News has been received here of the death at Ada, Ga., on April 3rd, of Mr. Stephen Wilson. Mr. Wilson left Gray's Creek township about a year ago and went to Georgia, where he has since made his home. Previous to this, Mr. Wilson lived with Mr. J. A. McArthur on 71st for several years, and afterwards farmed for Maj. McKethan in Gray's Creek and up to the time of his departure. He leaves a wife, daughter and three sons.

Right Gallant Show.

The parade by the F. M. A. on Hay street Thursday afternoon of that institution's crack company, under the command of Capt. H. L. Murphy, was a right gallant sight, the boys drilling with surprising efficiency, making the most difficult evolutions with much grace and freedom of movement.

They were well groomed, too, and the whole effort was pleasing.

These boys would make a good showing in a competitive drill against any military school organization in the State.

Why not arrange for a competition of this kind, F. M. A. boys?

State Convention of the Fire Baptised Holiness Association.

There is much curiosity to know the purpose of the big tent which was pitched this morning on the vacant lot adjoining the Court House. It is to accomodate the North Carolina Convention of the Fire Baptised Holiness Association of America, which convenes in this city tonight. The following delegates from abroad will be present, many of whom have already arrived: Revs. B. H. Irwin, of Lincoln, Neb. (the General Overseer of America) J. J. King, N. C., J. H. King, Ga., Dan'l Avery, Tenn., S. J. McElroy, S. C., W. B. T. Looney, Mrs. W. B. T. Looney, Ga., Sarah M. Payne, N. C., Mrs. E. O. Stombaugh, Ala., Jno. Dull, Iowa, and Edward N. Kelly, N. C.

The Turners of Sandy Run.

The Turners, of Turnersville, Sandy Run, Cumberland county, have migrated to Wilmington and it will not be long before our sister city by the sea will hear of them. These were Sam, the daddy, Winnie, the mammy, and the hopeful sons, Tom, Dan and Archie.

There has not been a Criminal Court in Cumberland in years that the Turners have not been present as witnesses; rarely, but once or twice as principals.

It began to be suspected that they would trump up charges against their neighbors, in order that they might be witnesses for the profit there was in it. So one night not long ago, their house was surrounded and riddled with bullets. They stood this sort of thing for about a week, but it got too hot for them and they left the little farm (an acre or two of sand) and the blaze-faced horse, called the dog, and departed.

May they never return.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. King Bros.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, The famous little pills.

(Reported for the Observer.)

A Brilliant Reception at Tokay.

Among the several notable society events that have made that typical Southern Home, "Tokay," almost historical, no more brilliant function ever was celebrated there (or perhaps anywhere in the South) than the reception of Tuesday evening in hon or of the approaching marriage of the charming Miss Mabel Green.

Gleaming lights, from the many windows of the mansion, greeted the guests long before the ample grounds were traversed; and when carriage after carriage drove up to the long vine-covered veranda, bringing brilliantly arrayed and noted society belles and fashionably attired beaux, these favored people, accustomed everywhere and at all times to grand gatherings, were almost dazed by the brilliant scene presented by this southern home, lighted, adorned and decorated for this reception. On the long veranda was stationed a typical negro string band discoursing old-time plantation melodies, which greeted the ears of the coming guests long before the house was reached. Inside, hidden behind waving palms, an Italian band gave out sweet music which, mingling with the cheerful voices of the guests, as greetings and conversation were exchanged, made every one feel at ease at once and ready for the full enjoyment of the evening.

The beautifully furnished parlors of Tokay, which seem to open in every direction in bewildering attractiveness, never looked more lovely than they did last night, when, under the tasteful hands of the ladies of the manor, they had been transformed into almost bowers of flowers, native and imported. The rooms were brilliantly lighted with hundreds of wax candles, and the statuary, paintings, bric a brac and costly articles of virtu which are so much in evidence out there, were made doubly attractive by lovely vases of roses and trailing smilax arranged in and about them in every direction. The large supper room had for its centre piece the bridal table adorned with a profusion of American Beauty and Bridal Roses, massive silver candelebra and wonderfully beautiful white bride cakes and innumerable sweets of every kind. Scattered about the room were small tables adorned with flowers with places laid for four guests each.

The extreme western parlor was devoted to the display of the bridal presents, which were most numerous and costly. So much silver, cut glass and china reminded one of a corner in Tiffany's.

When supper was announced seats were provided for each guest, and all were served by a corps of trained servants from New York, with every delicacy that could be desired. The supper room presented a most brilliant scene. The toilets of the guests were dreams in poetry; and the animated conversation, emphasized by popping corks and peals of joyous laughter, indicated that during the two hours the feast lasted each one was having the very best of times.

Many impromtu toasts and witty speeches were made, interspersed with chorus singing by all the guests; and all was merry like a wedding bell!

When the "Banquet Hall deserted" the guests gathered about the grand piano in the music room and were treated to several touching sentimental songs by the accomplished mother of the prospective groom; and also by brilliant operatic selections by herself and the gifted songstress, Miss Mary Lily Kenan.

When the carriages were called at two o'clock, the guests (each supplied with a dainty box of bride's cake) departed to their homes, determined to dream sweet dreams of the next day's bride and retain in their hearts the memory of a most delightful evening at charming old Tokay.

The following were among the guests at the Reception:

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Elliott, Mr. Chas. Elliott (best man), Mr. Milton Elliott, Mr. Allmand Elliott, Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Elliott, Mrs. W. A. Dick, Mrs. Wallace Carmichael, Miss Mary Lily Kenan, Miss Sue Cumming, Miss Elizabeth Peck, Mr. J. A. Huske, Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Sadie and Master P. Jones, Jr., Mr. D. R. Vail, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Petersburg.

Mrs. B. W. Crane, Baltimore.

Mrs. J. B. Somerville, Warrenton, N. C.

Miss McKimmon, Mr. Thos. Pescud, Raleigh.

Miss Emily Kenan, Kenansville, N. C.

Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bryan, Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Strange, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Miss M. Broadfoot, Miss Kate Underwood, Miss Annie Wetmore, Miss Margaret McNeill, Mr. H. M. Pemberton, Mr. G. B. Underwood, Mr. R. L. Williams, Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr., Fayetteville.

NO CURE—NO PAY.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating Tonics. Price 50c.

WHEN TRAVELING

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUTLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. PHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

The Elliott-Green Marriage.

Mr. Geo. B. Elliott was married to Miss Mabel Ellery Green, at St. John's Church, this city, yesterday afternoon shortly before the OBSERVER went to press.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Hughes, the rector. The maid-of-honor was Miss Addie Riddick, cousin of the bride. The best man was Mr. Chas. Elliott, brother of the groom. The ushers were: Messrs. Davis R. Vail, New York; W. G. Ferguson, Richmond, Va.; Jno. S. Bryan, Richmond; Milton Elliott, Norfolk; J. Alvis Huske, Fayetteville, and Robert S. French, Charleston. The bridesmaids were Misses Mardita Elliott, Elizabeth Elliott and Sadie Jones. Master Pembroke Jones was the page.

Mr. Elliott is a son of Mr. Warren G. Elliott, President of the Wilmington & Weldon, Atlantic & Yadkin and other A. C. L. Railroads, and a rising young attorney of Richmond. His bride is the lovely and accomplished daughter of Col. Green, of "Tokay," lately the Congressman from this District.

Meeting of Camp 852, U. C. V

Camp 852, United Confederate Veterans, met Monday morning as per the call published by us last week.

On motion of Capt. A. B. Williams, the present organization was continued.

Messrs. N. W. Ray, E. J. Hale and J. A. McPherson were elected delegates to the Charleston Reunion; and Messrs. F. R. Rose, J. H. Currie and W. G. Hall were elected Alternates.

Twenty-five badges like the sample in the window of Messrs. W. Prior & Son were ordered to be made. Members can get them for 25 cents each.

Veterans intending to attend the Reunion at Charleston are requested to report their names at once to the adjutant, Major Prior.

Kidnapped by a Fayetteville Colored Woman.

Below we copy an article from a recent issue of the Greensboro Record. It may be that the woman spoken of as writing indecent letters is the same person who, some time ago, wrote a number of anonymous letters to several persons in this city:

We have had almost everything and now we have a case of kidnapping. An old negro woman from Fayetteville, mother of the woman serving a term in jail here for writing and sending indecent letters, came here last week and yesterday found a child she had known in Fayetteville and forced her to accompany her to a house east of town. Officer Scott found her late yesterday afternoon and brought her back to the people with whom she is living. The old woman, fearing she would be tracked, was out walking along the railway track with her. The child said she wanted to stay in Greensboro and not go back to Fayetteville.

Col. Broadfoot Wins His Case.

A telegram was received from Raleigh yesterday stating that the Supreme Court had sustained the lower court in the case of C. W. Broadfoot against the city of Fayetteville.

This was a suit brought by Colonel Broadfoot upon coupons upon bonds held by him which had not been compromised by him under the act of 1892, repealing the charter of the city of Fayetteville. The defendant pled the statute of limitations, and that under the act, re-chartering the city it was not liable to accept for those bonds which had been compromised and so marked on their face. The Supreme Court decided otherwise.

The city will now appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Wedding Breakfast.

Mr. Geo. B. Elliott gave a wedding breakfast at the LaFayette yesterday morning in honor of his marriage to Miss Mabel Green, his last batchelor entertainment. It was a delightful affair, enjoyed by the following party:

G. B. Elliott, Richmond, Va.; W. G. Elliott, Jr., Norfork, Va.; H. Walters, Baltimore; Wm. Ferguson, Richmond, Va.; D. R. Vail, New York; J. Stewart Bryan, Richmond, Va; Alexander Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Chas. Elliott, Sumter, S. C.; M. C. Elliott, W. G. Elliott, Wilmington; Pembroke Jones, New York; R. S. French, Charleston, S. C.; J. A. Huske, Chas. W. Bidgood, Wilmington; M. McI. Matthews, R. L. Williams, Fayetteville.

Death of Mr. Morton Wharton.

A telegram yesterday announced the death of Mr. Morton Wharton, which occurred at Greensboro. The funeral will take place at Graham tomorrow. Mr. Wharton, who married a daughter of Mr. Banks Holt, has a number of friends here, who will remember him for a handsome, genial and brilliant young man.

Re-Enforcements.

Our old sanctification friends, Messrs. Brooks, Avant and Page, arrived this morning to join in the Fire Baptised Holiness meeting. Brother Harper is already with them. One of the peculiarities of this new sect is that they preach against the wearing of beards or moustaches. The preachers are supplied with scissors, and when a convert desires it, will clip his whiskers for him. Thus it is a frequent sight to see young and old men being shorn in public of every remnant of hair on their faces.

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR CHILLS and fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. Never fails to cure, then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price 50 cents. Your money back if it fails to cure.

If you have a cough, throat irritation, weak lungs, pain in the chest, difficult breathing, croup or hoarseness, let us suggest One Minute Cough Cure. Always reliable and safe. King Bros.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhœa. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. STROUD, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

☞The following persons have paid their taxes on the lands advertised for sale by the sheriff to satisfy same:

Jim Williams, unlisted, 71st.
M. D. Cole, listed, 71st.
Wm. Thomas listed, 71st.
M. D. Clark, unlisted, 71st.
Geo. Signal, 71st.
Mrs. R. Phillips, Black River.
I. W. Taylor, Black River.
E. T. Worren, Black River.
Mrs. S. N. Wood, Black River.
B. F. Smith, Black River
Mrs Ersula Barefoot, Black River
Mrs. Fannie Rosenthall, Black River.
N. McL. Smith, Caver's Creek
N. McL Smith, Rockfish
W. McL. Smith, Gray's Creek.
Mrs M. A. West, Cross Creek.
Mattie Jane Huske, Cross Creek.
Primus Gilmore, Cross Creek, unlisted.
Giles Jacobs, Carver's Creek.
J. H. Carrol, Gray's Creek
A. W. Carrol, Gray's Creek.
Jas. C. Smith, Cross Creek.
W. H. Young, fence tax, Cross Creek
Rev. P. J. Jordan, Cross Creek.
Jas. Baker, Gray's Creek.
M. B Peppers, Cross Creek, fence.
Mrs. J. B. Cashwell fence tax, Cross Creek.
Jas. West, Flea Hill, fence.
Mrs. L. J. Carver, unlisted, Gray's Creek.
Mrs. L. J. Carver, fence tax, Gray's Creek.
Jessie B Carver, fence tax, Gray's Creek.
Allen Ray, agent, 71st, unlisted.
Mrs. Sarah Butler, fence, Gray's Creek
Robt. Smith, fence tax, Cross Creek.
W. A. King, Carver's Creek.
Geo. Shaw, Cross Creek.
Dolly Brevard, Cross Creek.
Martha Nash, Cross Creek.
Mrs. S. F Thomas, Quewhiffle.
D. A. Bryant, Cross Creek, fence.
J. M. Graddy, Cross Creek, fence.
Mrs. H. B. Price, Cedar Creek.
Mrs. H. B Price, Cedar Creek, fence.
T. L. Gibson, 71st.
Mrs. V. Branch, unlisted, Cross Creek.
J. S. Black, Gray's Creek.
J. S. Black, Rockfish.
J. J. Wade, Black River.

A. B. WILLIAMS, COTTON BUYER,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS

REVISED DAILY.

COTTON

Middling	6
Good Middling	6¼
Market—firm.	

NAVAL STORE

Spirits	38c
Common Rosin	70
Virgin	2 20
Yellow Dip	2 20
Hard	1 20

PRODUCE

REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.

Flour—1st pat., sack,	$2.50@2.75
Family Flour—2nd pat., sack	$2.25 @ 2.50
Hides—dry—per lb.	8@10
" —green—per lb.	5
Wool—washed	15@20
Bacon—hog round per lb- new	7
" —ham	7½@8
" —sides—new	7
" —shoulders—new	6
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	42@45
Peas—clay	60
" —mixed	55
" —white,	60@65
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel	50@55
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	50@55
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	50
Onions—select—per bushel	None
Lard—N. C.	7½@8
Tallow	2@4
Ducks	18@20
Hens—per head	25@27½
Roosters—per head	20@ 25
Turkeys—per lb	7½ a 8
Guineas	17½@20
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	16 a 20
Honey—strained—per lb	8c
Eggs,	9@10
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Potatoes—Irish	125@140
Potatoes—Sweet	50 a 55
Pork	5@6

CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS.

Now is the time to start your Chrysanthemums. I have on hand a large stock of fine plants B. C. GORHAM,
Box 202. Fayetteville, N. C.
April 14th, 1899-d2twlt

98.

The above figures tell a remarkable story; they represent almost exactly the per cen age of cures made by

RHEUMACIDE,

the wonderful new constitutional cure for RHEUMATISM. The other two per cent. were not curable, or failed to take medicine according to directions Thousands have been cured. In view of the fact that many physicians think that rheumatism is incurable, and that most remedies fail, it must be true that RHEUMACIDE is the greatest medical discovery of the age. Particulars and testimonials of many well known people sent free to all applicants.

Manufactured by THE BOBBITT DRUG CO., Raleigh, N. C.

Sold by Druggists generally at $1 per bottle

Sale of Bank Stock, Notes, Accounts, &c.

On Saturday, April 29th, 1899,

at 12:30 o'clock p m, at the Market House in the city of Fayetteville, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, for cash, 26 shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., also notes and accounts due the late Thomas Bullock. A list of same can be seen upon application to the undersigned, or on day of sale.

JEFF. D SESSOMS
Adm'r of Thos. Bullock.

H. L COOK, Attorney.
April 6, 1899 d1tw3t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 5th day of April, 1899.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,		$238,168 75
Overdrafts,		388 00
U. S. Bonds on hand (par value),		10,000 00
All other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,		18,344 66
Premium on Bonds,		1,587 50
Banking House,		6,000 00
Furniture and fixtures,		3,050 00
All other real estate owned,		11,343 47
Due from Banks,	60,267 51	
Cash items,	597 32	
Gold Coin,	10,105 00	
Silver Coin,	12,067 26	
Nat. Bank Notes,	15,205 00	
		98,263 09
Total,		$377,144 47

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 200,000 00
Undivided profits—less expenses,	7,187 22
Deposits subject to check,	168,334 06
Due to Banks,	826 51
Cashier's Checks outstanding,	796 68
Total	$377,144 47

I, J. C. Haigh, Cashier of the Bank of Fayetteville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1899.

H. J. MARSH, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
H. W. LILLY,
W. S COOK,
T. M. HUNTER, } Directors.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HOUSEHOLD, DAIRY and TOBACCO BARN THERMOMETERS At HORNE'S DRUG STORE.

The Newberry Furniture Store.

This house is now selling handsome goods at REDUCED PRICES.

Sewing Machines, Handsome Chamber Suits, Oak Suits, Poplar Suits, Bureaus, Rocking Chairs, Side Boards, Wardrobes, Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings, Easles, Curtain Poles, Ice Cream Freezers, Refrigerators, Bed S rings, Window Shades, Mattings, Lace Curtains, and a great variety of Household Furnishing Goods.

☞These goods must be sold and we are offering bargains.

T. B. Newberry's Furniture Store,

Thornton Block, Fayetteville, N. C.

Hides, Tallow, Beeswax, Bones, Rubber, Copper, Brass and Rags,

Much Money For You.

Hides, Tallow, Beeswax, Bones, Rubber, Copper, Rags, Brass, etc, bought by W. A. CRAWFORD It will pay you to investigate this matter. Gillespie street, Fayetteville, N. C.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Sale of City Lots.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, rendered at March term, 1899, in an action entitled A. H Slocomb against Harrison Williams, the undersigned will expose to sale to the highest bidder for CASH at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., on

Thursday, May 4th, 1899,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described lots of land situated on the west side of Hillsboro street, opposite the Atlantic Coast Line yards, to-wit:

First tract: In the town of Fayetteville, N. C., on the west side of Hillsboro street, beginning at a stone, Brown's corner, on the west side of Hillsboro street, running thence N. 88 W. 122 6-12 to George McNeill's, thence as it S. 20 E. 54, thence S. 88 east to a stone, 138 feet, on Hillsboro street, then as said street N. 2 E. to the beginning.

Second tract: Beginning at the S E corner of the James lot and west of Hillsboro street in said town, and runs thence N. 88 west 138 feet with her line to her S. W. corner on McNeill's line; thence with McNeill's line S. 20 W 74 feet; thence S. 88½, 157 1-2 feet to Hillsboro street; thence with said street N. 2 E. 70 feet to the beginning, being the southern part of the lot formerly owned by Joshua Carmon, Jr.

Both tracts adjoin the other, and on the first described lot is an old house.

H. L COOK, Commissioner
April 4th, 1899-1aw-4w

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought



Polite attention to all.

BUBBLE BLOWING.

We never indulge in "bubble blowing." Don't have to. FACTS are the solid foundation on which we build. "Nimocks," said a prominent County official recently, "I'll reserve the right to buy the rest of my groceries where I please, but count on getting my flour orders everytime, so long as you handle "PERFECTION," for I consider it the *best* and *cheapest* flour sold in Fayetteville." TRIUMPH, our second best grade, sells for less, and wins a new friend every day.

Most everything you want in heavy and staple Groceries, Farming Utensils and supplies generally, at lowest prices, wholesale or retail. One and two-horse wagons sold on monthly payments. Leading brands of FERTILIZERS, including Acid Phosphate and German Kainit. Ask or write for prices.

Q. K. NIMOCKS,
10 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

"OLD TIME MOLASSES."

We have just received a large lot of Molasses, such as we have not had for years. SEE IT BEFORE YOU BUY.

Our Michigan Flours

are still in the lead. If you have not tried a sack of "PURITAN," you do not know what you are missing. It is better than many brands on this market that costs more money.

We handle many of the leading brands of FERTILIZERS

including Acid Phosphate and Kainit.

Our stock of Hardware is complete.

A. E. RANKIN CO.

Pemberton's Book and Music House,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature..
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

The Monarch of Strength is



LION COFFEE.

(ABSOLUTELY PURE.)

Its strength comes from its purity. It is all pure coffee, freshly roasted, and is sold only in one-pound sealed packages. Each package will make 40 cups. The package is sealed at the Mills so that the aroma is never weakened. It has a delicious flavor. Incomparable strength. It is a luxury within the reach of all.

Insist on "Lion" Coffee
Never ground nor sold in bulk.
None Genuine without Lion's head.

If your Grocer does not have Lion Coffee in his store, send us his name and address that we may place it on sale there. Do not accept any substitute. WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

To the Readers of the Observer.

Our Mr. Crawford has just returned from the northern markets and his purchases of Spring goods, now coming in, is making THIS STORE the talk of the community. The styles, the quality and the prices have never been equalled in Fayetteville. This is a broad assertion, but it only requires a visit here to convince you that it is backed up by solid, undeniable *facts*. The readers of this paper, and we number them by hundreds, who have done business with us, know that the story and this store always agree; that we line up to our advertisements in every detail; that we have the most modern ideas of store keeping; that we are leaders, not only in the largest assortments and the very best goods, but in low prices as well. Of those who have never done business with us we only ask an inspection to convince you of the above facts.

DRY GOODS.

Yard-wide Percals, beautiful assortment of patterns, at 5, 6¼ and 10 cents a yard; Spring Calicoes 3¾ to 5 cents a yard; Lawns and Organdies at 3½ to 25 cents a yard; Chambrics, in short pieces, the very best quality, in light and dark blue, pink and gray, at 7½ cents a yard; Laces and Embroideries, the best line ever shown in Fayetteville, at 1 cent a yard and up; Ribbons and all kinds of Trimming; splendid line of all-wool Dress Goods, 38 and 40 inches wide, all new Spring shades, light, blue, gray, tan, &c., worth every cent of half-a-dollar, our price 25 cents a yard; Shirt Waist Silks, one and two patterns in piece, the newest styles to be had, at 25 cents to $1.00 per yard; any conceivable pattern in Piques that you can think of, white or figured, at 10 to 25 cents a yard; Linen Colored Pique Ducks at 7½ cents a yard; everything in White Goods—the assortment is perfect and prices all right; Plain White Lawn, Checked and Striped White Dimities, Nainsooks, White All-Over Embroideries, Tucking, &c.

MATTING.

Do you know why we sell matting cheaper than any body else? We only sell it by the roll. The merchant who sells you 25 yards of matting is compelled to charge you enough on what you buy to make up for the 15 yards he has left and has to sell at cost and less. We have no loss to charge you for because we only sell by piece. We are showing a splendid line, every piece new, $5.00 a roll and up. Large Smyrna Rugs, reversible, nearly two yards long, fringed ends, at $1.25 each. Our whole line of rugs is a marvel of cheapness.

SHOES.

That our shoe trade has steadily grown every month since we opened business here, our shoe sales for the last six months being double what they were the six months preceding, is very good proof that we are giving more style and service and for less money than the average shoe dealer. Our new Spring Stock is just in and includes everything desirable in the shoe line—all colors, all shapes and all prices. Our line of ladies' shoes and Oxford ties in tan and black, at $1.25 $1 34, $1.48, $1..69, $2 00, $2.25 and $2.50 are the best values we have ever shown. Every pair is new. Men's Shoes—all new shapes, tan or black—at $1 25, $1.75, $2.00, $2 69, $3 19 and $3 50 per pair are just as great values and every pair will give the wearer satisfaction. Of course we have cheaper shoes for men and ladies and brand new ladies' at 69 and 75 cents and $1 00 per pair. Oxford ties at 50 cents and up. Anything in children's shoes you can call for.

Men's Negligee and White Shirts.

All the new things in Negligee Shirts, silk fronts included. Styles are the prettiest this season that we have ever seen. Collars and Cuffs attached or detached, soft or stiff bosoms, any way you like them. Price 25 cents to $1 00. Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, all sizes, at 25 cents each. Our unlaundered White Shirt for 50 cents is as good as the Pearl or any other brand. We have all the new things in Collars and Cuffs for men, ladies and boys.

Ladies' Ready-Made Shirt Waists.

Every one new, not the cheap, thrown-together kind, but made and made well and in the latest styles. All have detachable collars—all laundered and ready to wear. Price 25 to 75 cents each.

OUR BARGAIN COUNTERS

never had as many genuine values on them as now. Haven't room to mention the hundreds of new things that have been added to them.

☞Remember that we sell the new improved *WHEELER & WILSON BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE*—the best sewing machine on earth. We sell it, like everything else we sell, for spot cash. Will save you from $10.00 to $25.00 on a machine. Have knocked agent's profits on them higher than a kite. If you are interested in a new sewing machine writs us.

M. F. CRAWFORD & CO.,
At the Holt Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

See My Samples of New Goods

now on hand.

H. H. CARTLAND,

The Up-To-Date Greensboro Tailor.

A pretty, new and nobby line of Goods for Suitings, Pants and Vests are always on hand, and his prices are reasonable at all times.

FAYETTEVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY.

We are at the same place turning out work that looks like new. We want everybody to give us a trial, and, if not satisfactory, it will cost you nothing. We give special attention to Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. If the neck-bands are worn we will reband them for you.

WANTED.

An agent in every town, school and village. Good commission guaranteed. Also smart boy to collect and deliver bundles.

Ledbetter Bros.



READY FOR SPRING - BUSINESS.

We have everything in the Clothing line for Men and Boys. New Spring Stock now complete. More new patterns and up-to-date styles than any other house in the trade. Our specialty.

STRAUSE & BRO.'S "HIGH-ART" CLOTHING,

both READY-MADE and MADE TO MEASURE.

SAMUEL STERNBERGER & CO.'S SHIRTS,

white and fancy, in the celebrated "Pearl" and "Eclipse" brands.

Hats and Caps in great variety, including all new colors and nobby shapes.

Have added largely to our Men's Shoe Department this season and show an attractive assortment in this line.

We handle only reliable goods of reliable makes in all departments, and are prepared to make prices attractive.

We Want Your Trade.

J. A. BURNS & CO.,
Thornton Block, Fayetteville, N. C.



The Capewell Horse Shoe Nails.

WALTER WATSON.

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them"

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

Tutt's Liver Pills

A. & Y. Engineers for the A. C. L. Main Line.

The following A. & Y. engineers have been transferred to the A. C. L. main line running force: Messrs. Jno. Cox, George Jones and U. T. Robeson.

The Cape Fear and Northern.

Seventeen miles of the Cape Fear and Northern Railroad are now complete. If the weather continues good, Mr. Angier, the general manager of the road, says twenty miles will be completed within the next week.

Three Weeks of Court.

On Monday, the First day of May, the Criminal Court of Cumberland County convenes here, Judge Battle presiding. The Monday following the Civil Court convenes for a two weeks term, Judge Robinson presiding.

Fayetteville's Champion Wins.

The tie contest for the debater's gold medal at Davidson College, spoken of in another issue, has taken place and our champion, Mr. Leighton McPherson, triumphed over his two competitors.

Hurrah for old Cumberland and her boys!

Many Confederates Will Go From Cumberland.

Present indications point to a large delegation of Confederate Veterans from Cumberland for the great Confederate Reunion at Charleston.

The Wilmington Star of last week says:

"Col. Woodward has received a letter from Col. George S. Legare, of Charleston, S. C., saying that the programme of attractions at the Confederate Reunion will be varied, embracing sterioptican views, horse racing, bicycle racing, base ball, battle of Manassas by Pain Fireworks Co., of New York, sham battle on Colonial Lake, war scenes with scenic effects in the auditorium, receptions, parades of fire companies, besides numerous other features of great interest.

Fayetteville.

The press and people of North Carolina, especially in the eastern part of the State, are taking some interest in the the evident rejuvination and coming prosperity of our town. The Carolina Record has the following in last week's issue:

The outlook for Fayetteville keeps brightening. Moving the railroad shops was considered a great blow, but the hands working on the silk mill plant receive about $400 a week in wages, and offsets the loss.

A $100,000 cotton mill was chartered last week, with such progressive men as John R. Tolar,, W. L. Holt and others as incorporators.

A large bleachery will probably be established soon. Other railways are coming, and cheap freight transportation and other advantages and co-operation of the citizens is putting new life into this former metropolis of the Cape Fear regions, which recently had declined somewhat in business. The census shows a steady growth of from 4,500 to over 6,000 since 1890, and counting Haymount and suburbs, there are about 9,000 or more people. This town might learn a lesson by recent events there and go to work for factories and other enterprises.

Let us Have a Turnpike to Hope Mills

Along with the other progressive ideas that are now taking hold of Fayetteville's citizens, there is one of foremost and immediate importance, that is the construction of a turnpike road to Hope Mills, the thriving, pretty little twin village of more than fifteen hundred people, just seven miles south of us. To Fayetteville it would mean thousands of dollars worth of trade annually; to Cumberland county it would mean a great increase in the value of property along the route and consequently an increase in taxes, and to Hope Mills it would mean the living in easy and pleasant reach of the finest market and most progressive town in North Carolina. It means something more, however, for as soon as the great development that will follow the completion of this road is made apparent to our people, every main road leading out of Fayetteville will quickly be put in order.

It is good roads that has brought about the remarkable growth of Charlotte, Greensboro and other towns and as Fayetteville is expanding without these, what will she do with them?

An Agreement Reached.

By cable to the Observer.

Berlin, April 13.—Ambassador White stated today that the German government had expressed regret for the occurrence at Samoa and urged the adoption of the unanimity rule. Von Sternberg has been ordered to sail for Samoa as soon as possible, as his early arrival may prevent further serious bloodshed. This morning Von Bulow informed Ambassador White that an ...ement had been reached and the ...n can sail without delay.

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A BRILLIANT MARRIAGE.

Mr. Cook Weds Miss Haigh.

The wedding event of the season, to which society has been looking forward with such pleasurable anticipation, occurred Wednesday night. It was the marriage of Mr. Howard M. Cook, of New Jersey, to Miss Rebecca Devereux Haigh, the lovely and accomplished daughter of Dr. Thomas Devereux Haigh, of Fayetteville.

A number of the groom's friends and kinsfolk and of those of Mr. and Mrs. DeLagnel Haigh (of New Jersey), society folk chiefly of the Great Metropolis and its environs, had gathered here in advance. Prominent among them were Mr. and Mrs. Martin Cook, parents of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. DeLagnel Haigh, brother and sister in-law of the bride; Mrs. Stent, the groom's sister; Mrs. Charles Haigh, of Chicago, sister in-law of the bride; Miss Mary Haigh, of Wilmington, aunt of the bride; Mr. Edward Schuyler, cousin of the bride, and Mrs. Schuyler; Miss Hanna Forbes, of Brooklyn, a cousin of the bride; Mr. Douglass Haigh, of New York, the bride's brother; the Rev. Mr. Quails, of Brooklyn; Mr. Popham and Mr. Kissam, of New York. Others from nearer home were Judge and Mrs. MacRae, of Raleigh; Miss Mary MacRae, of Raleigh; Miss Emily Kenan, of Duplin; Miss Lizzie Peck, of Wilmington; Reverend John Huske, of St. Thomas's, New York; Mr. J. Alvis Huske, of Wilmington and Mr. Fred T. Hale, who came up from South Carolina.

AT SAINT JOHN'S

The old church of Saint John's, head of this Episcopal parish, where the bride's ancestors and kindred had worshipped for generations and which they have ever zealously supported, never looked to better advantage. The chancel was candle-lit and bedecked with appropriate evergreens and flowers from Thorley's, the floor and approaches were covered with white cloth, and otherwise the arrangements and decorations were in harmony with the joyous occasion as well as with the solemn and impressive ceremony.

THE CEREMONY.

The hour was set for half past seven, and shortly thereafter the wedding party entered the church, passing down the North aisle—the bride with her father, and the Maid of Honor, Miss Mary MacRae, and the other bridesmaids, Msss Emily Kenan, Miss Mabel Green and Miss Lizzie Peck, following.

The groom and his Best Man, Mr. Bayard T. Kissam, entered from the Vestry. The groomsmen, Mr. Douglass Haigh, Mr. J. Alvis Huske, Mr. H. M. Popham and Mr. Fred T. Hale, entered by the South aisle. The organ, under the skillful touch of Mrs. Hughes, gave out the inspiring notes of the March from Lohengrin. Then entered the Priests from the Vestry, the Reverend G. E. Quails, the Reverend Isaac W. Hughes, the Reverend John Huske and the Reverend F. N. Skinner. The Reverend Mr. Quails, the groom's friend, performed the ceremony, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, the Rector, pronounced the benediction.

Dr. Haigh gave his daughter in marriage. The bridesmaids, a lovely bevy of fair girls, bore magnificent bouquets of roses sent out from Thorley's. The groomsmen were a handsome lot. The bride, a typical Southern beauty, and the groom, a handsome, manly fellow, with a wholesome college-bred air, made as fair a couple as one may wish to look upon. All was done decently and in order. The ceremony, the music, the colors, all, were agreeable to mind, ear and sight. The church was filled to overflowing, yet there was no hitch anywhere, so perfectly was everything ordered, even to the minutest details. It was a general expression that a more beautiful wedding had never been seen, a judgment in which the travelled witnesses joined heartily.

ON HAY MOUNT.

A reception followed at Dr. Haigh's residence on Hay Mount, where ices, sweets and salads were served to a number of invited guests, who were entertained in the altogether delightful way for which Dr. Haigh and his gracious wife are noted.

The bridegoom's present was a brooch of diamonds and pearls. There were besides a great number and variety of magnificent presents from far and near. The happy couple left by the 9:40 train that night for Mr. Cook's summer place in the Catskills. A host of friends pray that God's blessing may attend them through life.

But happy they, the happiest of their kind!
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend.

DISEASES THAT KILL



Consumption is catarrh of the lungs. Certain complications make consumption incurable.

Most cases of death from consumption are the direct result of neglected catarrh.

Pe-ru-na works harmoniously with nature to eject the tubercles from the lungs, and works so successfully that if there is a cure for consumption Pe-ru-na is the remedy.

Read this letter from Mrs. H. A. Tyner, of Four Oaks, N. C., about her daughter, Mrs. L. Keene. She says:

Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

DEAR SIRS:—"My daughter had every symptom of consumption—suppression of menses, night sweats and great emaciation. She was so low that none of our neighbors thought she could live. In May Mr. C. R. Adams, of this place, who had taken Pe-ru-na, told me if anything would help her Pe-ru-na would. I got a bottle of it and some rock candy and began giving it to her. During the first few days she was so weak she could only take a half teaspoonful at a time, but I gave it to her as often as she could bear it. In less than a week she could walk two hundred yards and back without resting; she kept getting stronger, and in twelve months she seemed to be as well as she ever was in her life. I feel, and so does every one that knew about her sickness, that Pe-ru-na saved her life. My daughter's name is Mrs. L. Keene."

Bricklayers at Work on the Silk Mill.

The brick-work on the Marsh-Highsmith Sanitarium will be finished today, and a very imposing structure it is, an ornament to the city and a monument to these two young physicians. In two months time it is thought the sanitarium will be ready to receive patients.

A number of brick masons who have been at work on the building, have already commenced work on the foundation for the big Ashley-Bailey silk mill, where a large number of hands have been at work for several weeks.

The next structure of any importance to be reared is the Tolar-Hart Holt cotton factory on Massey's Hill, ground for which will be broken as soon as Messrs. Holt and Tolar return from New York, where they are now on business connected with its construction.

Jessup Sayings.

Jessup, N. C., April 8 h, 1899.

Mrs. W. M. Thomas and Miss Maggie McRae, of Euphronia, are visiting Mrs. W. J. Underwood.

Quite a severe and heavy snow storm reached here Tuesday, an unusual occurrence at this season.

Messrs. C. G. Wadsworth, G. H. Lewis, S. S. Vick and T. H. Caviness are attending court at Carthage.

Our general seedsman, Mr. George Tillman, informs us that his supply of seeds are exhausted; an encouraging sign in the truck farming line.

A Sabbath school was organized at Euphronia church Sunday with an enrollment of thirty five members.

Mr. E. M. Underwood, of Carbonton, spent Friday and Saturday, the guest of Mr. W. A. Wadsworth.

DONTON.

Worth Bagley Daniels.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The latest addition to the staff of the News and Observer is Master Worth Bagley Daniels who went on duty April 8th in time for the first edition. The rest of the staff present complements and congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Daniels and join with their many friends in wishing that their highest hopes may be realized in the little stranger who, however, will be able to give a good account of himself at the proper time.

He is named for his uncle, the late Ensign Worth Bagley, who fell at Cardenas.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

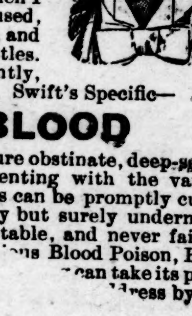
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

ONLY ONE CURE FOR SCROFULA.

S. S. S. Is the Only Remedy Equal to this Obstinate Disease.

There are dozens of remedies recommended for Scrofula, some of them no doubt being able to afford temporary relief, but S. S. S. is absolutely the only remedy which completely cures it. Scrofula is one of the most obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases, and is beyond the reach of the many so-called purifiers and tonics because something more than a mere tonic is required. S. S. S. is equal to any blood trouble, and never fails to cure Scrofula, because it goes down to the seat of the disease, thus permanently eliminating every trace of the taint.

The serious consequences to which Scrofula surely leads should impress upon those afflicted with it the vital importance of wasting no time upon treatment which can not possibly effect a cure. In many cases where the wrong treatment has been relied upon, complicated glandular swellings have resulted, for which the doctors insist that a dangerous surgical operation is necessary.



Mr. H. E. Thompson, of Milledgeville, Ga., writes: "A bad case of Scrofula broke out on the glands of my neck, which had to be lanced and caused me much suffering. I was treated for a long while, but the physicians were unable to cure me, and my condition was as bad as when I began their treatment. Many blood remedies were used, but without effect. Some one recommended S. S. S., and I began to improve as soon as I had taken a few bottles. Continuing the remedy, I was soon cured permanently, ...e never had a sign of the disease to return." Swift's Specific—

...S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

...can promptly reach and cure obstinate, deep-seated ... it, and not experimenting with the various ... blood troubles can be promptly cured, ... gradually but surely undermines ... vegetable, and never fails to ...ons Blood Poison, Boils, ... can take its place. ...dress by the

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

King Fernando Of Spain And President McKinley And Their Proclamations.

It was to the French people of the sixteenth century, says the Baltimore Sun, that Cardinal Carlo Carafa's political aphorism, "The people wish to be deceived, let them, then, be deceived," was first applied by its author. Originally uttered at Paris, it soon became a favorite saying with the ruling classes in France. In accordance with it, and on the ground of the principle involved, her Kings, up to Louis XVI and the great revolution, used to conclude their royal decrees with the customary phrase, "Tel est notre plaisir" (this is our pleasure), over their signatures, thus frankly indicating how little they cared for the people.

The same phrase might aptly form the refrain of certain recent decrees and proclamations issued, at home or abroad, by our President with regard to his colonial expansion and imperial policy. What pleases Mr. McKinley, and not what the people of the United States demand, unless they also wish to be deceived, finds its expression in these occasional pronunciamentos. That the people submissively acquiesce in such a policy to many appears the sorest affliction of the day.

For the masses at large, certainly, "bread and the shows of the circus," as in old imperial Rome, seem to be the only things anxiously desired. And our present rulers know it. Wages are raised by those in league with them to deceive the public; but they will, of course, fall to previous, if not lower, rates, as soon as these schemers through tariff and trusts will have attained their selfish ends. The games of the circus, also, are liberally supplied. Military pageants at sea and on land, "victories" over savages, triumphal reentries of troops from colonial conquests, were among the shows of the last passion week, with which a Christian people was regaled by its leaders in civilizing enterprises at home and abroad.

In Samoa and the Phillippines our "Christianizing" army and navy shelled villages and churches, and, in good old imperial fashion, "made a solitude and called it peace." Benign "assimilation" is daily being enacted by assimilating the slaughtered natives to the soil from which they sprang. "Christianization" is effected by destroying houses of worship, which were built by our Christian predecessors in the ownership or occupation of the land. The indigenes, with their women and children, who fled to these churches for refuge, are being immolated on their altars under the fire of our troops and marines.

When Spain, during the reign of Fernando and Isabella, entered upon her colonial expansion and conquest of the newly discovered West Indies, now 400 years ago, the same practice prevailed of sending armed expeditions and commissioners with proclamations to the inhabitants of the islands. The last differed only in this from those of our own rulers, that they were at least honest in their requisitions, and, while making promises of a guarantee of independence and reform, did not omit to add how, in case of disobedience on the part of the inhabitants to be benefited by the arrival of the Spaniards, the native races would be enslaved or extirpated. King Fernando had a proclamation framed by Palacios Rubios, a learned jurist, which be intrusted to the commissioners of the expeditions to the West Indies. In this memorable document, from which President McKinley might derive a text for future manifestoes, after claiming the islands for Christianity and Spain, King Fernando frankly states:

"If you do so" (that is, if you submit to our policy of assimilation and Christianization, described in the foregoing), "you will do well, and that which you are obliged to do; and we shall receive you in all love and charity. We shall leave you your wives and your children, and your lands, free without servitude, that you may do with them and with yourselves freely that which you like and think best. We shall not compel you to turn Christians, unless you yourselves, when informed of the truth, should wish to be converted to our sacred Catholic faith, as almost all the inhabitants of the rest of the islands have done. But if you do not wish to do this, and maliciously make delay in it, I, Fernando, certify to you that, with the help of God, we shall powerfully enter into your country and shall make war upon you in all ways and means, and shall subject you to our yoke and obedience. We shall take you and your wives and your children and shall make slaves of them, and shall take away your lands, and shall do you all the mischief and damage that we can as to vassals who do not obey and refuse their lords and resist and contradict them, and we protest that the deaths and losses which shall occur from this are your fault, and not ours."

Honest Fernando! He kept his promise, and so did his successors. A few years later the result was that on nearly all the islands the natives were exterminated and that negroes from Africa had to be imported to take the place of the Indians. They were the precursors of those negroes, whose decendants became the chief supporters of the republican party.

The Filipinos Loot a Whole Fleet.

By cable to the Observer.

Manila, April 13.—Francisco Reyes, the purchaser of the Spanish gunboats at the Island of Mindanao, has received advices to the effect that the fleet which sailed for Manila returned a few days later. The vessels were stripped of guns and ammunition. The purchaser's agent and native crews for the vessels were aboard the American steamer Butuan at Seamboanga. The United States cruiser Boston was instructed to await the arrival there of the gunboat Petrel, but after the Boston sailed the Spaniards transferred the gunboats to agent, Senor Reyes. The fleet left Seamboanga unescorted and soon returned. They had been boarded by the rebels and looted. There were thirteen gunboats in the fleet.

The Filipinos attack American Camp and Killed Several of our Men.

By cable to the Observer.

Manila, April 13.—About 4 this morning a small body of rebels attacked the Camp of the third artillery from a swamp near Paombon, a mile and a half west of Malolos. Two privates were killed and a lieutenant and two others wounded. After daylight our forces scoured the district driving the rebels northward killing several. In this skirmish a Montana private was wounded.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin disease, and especially Piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit. It's their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

King Bros.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.

News of Interest.

The President yesterday again appointed Hamilton G Ewart United States judge for the Western District of North Carolina. This has become a casus celebre, as this is his third appointment, the Senate having failed to confirm him for reasons fully set forth at the time. The President's safest advisers have urged him strongly not to repeat this nomination.

The Samoan commission will sail on the United States naval transport Badger, leaving San Francisco on the 25th instant. The Badger is now at Callao, Peru, on her way around to San Francisco from New York. She is a large, serviceable ship, with first class accommodations for the commissioners. On her trip out she probably will take supplies for the Philadelphia.

The Raleigh News and Observer of Thursday morning says:

Captain Bill Day is again in complete possession and full control of the penitentiary.

The executive committee of the new board, which has for the past month been managing the institution, yesterday afternoon went out with their attorneys and turned things over, as directed by the Supreme Court, to the new superintendent.

During the fighting at the ambuscade near Apia on April first, a splendid account of which the OBSERVER'S magnificent news service gave yesterday afternoon, Seaman Hunt, of the British cruiser Porpoise, had an extraordinary escape. He remained with Lieutenant Lansdale until clubbed over the head and knocked senseless. The blue jacket revived as the natives were cutting off his right ear and were turning him over in order to cut off his left ear. At this juncture a shell from the British cruiser Royalist burst on the battlefield, scaring the rebels and Hunt succeeded in escaping to the beach, although severely stabbed in one foot.

In an interview last night Von Bulow, the German minister of Foreign Affairs, said:

"Of course, now that fresh blood has been spilled, the excitement of the Americans and British may increase. But Germany is blameless. The same thing happened to our men in 1888 The Samoans also cut off the heads of the German victims then. This is one of the Samoans' pleasant habits. If Admiral Kautz had the power to reestablish peace all might be well. But, he needs a much stronger force than is now available under his and the British command at Apia to subdue Mataafa and his war-like hosts."

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at B. E. Sedberry & Son's drug store.

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now. King Bros.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Land Sale for Taxes.

On Monday, the 1st day of May, I will expose to Public Auction Sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C, the following lands to satisfy the State and County and Stock Law fence taxes and cost for 1898.

MCD GEDDIE Sheriff, Cumberland County

FLEA HILL FENCE TAX, 1898.	
Beard E J Mrs. 220 acres,	2 60
Capps W W 160 acres,	1 82
Elliott J E 276 acres	3 24
Elliott G D 267 acres,	3 24
Rasom Wm 50 acres,	1 25
Godwin R A. 48 acres,	1 28
Hall R R, 206 acres,	2 46
Haywood Sam 30 acres,	98
Johnson Lucretia 95 acres,	1 55
McDaniel Daniel, 115 acres	3 08
McDaniel Fannie 14 acres,	93
McDonald heirs D M, 387 acres,	3 43
Rova S R 2 acres	85
Tilman J E 104 acres,	1 82
Williams J D, 20 acres,	89
West James, estate, 100 acres,	1 81
West Jos Mrs, 48 acres,	1 28
Williams Jno, 14 acres,	93
Williams J B, 50 acres,	1 37
Pitman M N. Mrs, 48 acres,	1 21
Gilmore Alfred 13 acres,	90
GRAY'S CREEK FENCE TAX 1898.	
Butler Lucy 4 acres,	73
Byrne J F, 200 acres,	1 75
Butler H E, 31 acres	75
Butler Sarah Mrs 7 acres,	1 04
Butler Chas L, 20 acres,	81
Bryant Wm, 50 acres,	93
Byrne Jessie 17 acres	77
Cromartie Payton 80 acres,	1 00
Carver W H 9 acres	85
Carver G W 24 acres	89
Carver Jesse B 695 acres	1 85
Carver L J Miss 40 acres,	85
Cogdell C A, 68 acres,	98
Cogdell Sue 10 acres,	75
Evans Isaiah, 3 acres,	93
Fisher Lucinde, 49 acres,	9[illegible]
Gilmore Hessie, estate, 20 acres,	76
Hall W H, 233 acres,	2 57
Hair J B, 6 acres,	7[illegible]
Johnson Chas and others, 21 acres,	87
Johnson J D, 558 acres,	3 10
McArthur J A estate, 78 acres,	1 08
Melvin Daniel, 6 acres,	75
Melvin Tom, 38 acres,	88
McDonald Frank 11 acres	78
McLean Angus, estate, 3 acres,	1 00
Nunalee Kate Mrs, 6 acres,	74
Nunalee C L, 89 acres,	1 30
McEachern Martha, 17½ acres,	78
[illegible]ate Jas, 121 acres,	1 23
Pate Alex, 24 acres,	77
Raiford Ed, 5 acres,	74
Smith John L, 3 7 acres,	1 75
Stanley H S, 100 acres	1 30
Smith heirs of Eugnee, 40 acres,	89
Smith [illegible] Mc[illegible], 30 acres,	79
Thames Jas, 112 acres,	1 54
Thames M B Mrs, 153 acres,	1 83
Tew P A, 55 acres,	1 15
Thames Calvin 6 acres,	93
Toomer & Blossom, 57 acres,	87
Williams Jno B, 23 acres,	85
CEDAR CREEK AND FLEA HILL FENCE TAX, 1898.	
Armstrong Brody, estate, 10 acres,	87
Blake E C, 62 acres,	1 35
Bushee Consider, 20 acres,	1 17
Bulla T D 50 acres,	1 17
Bulla Jno H 50 acres,	1 17
Culbreth D S, 44 acres	1 25
Haywood Mrs V A estate, 315 acres	3 53
Haywood Mary P 35 acres,	1 11
Gibson T L, 30 acres,	1 07
Jones Thos, 30 acres,	95
Herr J C, 10 acres,	1 40
Davis H P, 145 acres	2 34
Daingerfield Jerry estate, 3 acres,	83
McDaniel S F, 226 acres,	2 82
McDaniel L J 362 acres,	2 3[illegible]
Price H B 68 acres,	1 40
Smith Eli, 10 acres,	87

(See supplement enclosed for main portion of delinquent list.)

To Merchants and Farmers

See W. J. McDonald before you buy your tobaccos

W J McDONALD, Jobber of all grades

Good Whisky

is both doctor and tonic, Better looking than many doctors, better tasting than all medicines For general family use nothing equals whisky and

HARPER

Whisky is pre-eminently the family whisky.

SOLD IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

Strictly First-Class Work.

Call at my yard or write for prices.
Respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG, Proprietor, Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate, with the will annexed, of William Love, deceased late of Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same properly authenticated to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of March, 1900, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement.

This March 18th, 1899.

G. W. GRAHAM, Adm'r.

NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County. } In the Superior Court.

BEFORE THE CLERK.

S. P. Denning, for himself and all other creditors of D. A. C. Denning, deceased, *vs.* C C. McClellan, Adm'r of D. A. C. Denning, J. F Denning, J. M. Jernigan and wife, Vesuvius Jernigan, and Elisabeth Baker, heirs-at-law of D. A. C. Denning.

The defendants above named, and especially J. F. Denning, will take notice that an action, or proceeding, entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C before the Clerk thereof, being a creditors' bill and to subject the real estate of said D. A. C. Denning, deceased, to sale for the purpose of creating assets to pay the debts owed by the estate of said D. A C Denning; and the said defendants, especially J F. Denning, will further take notice that they are required to appear before the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Saturday, April 29th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiffs, or the relief demanded will be granted.

This March 17th, 1899.

A. A. McKETHAN, Clerk of Superior Court.
L. S. Cumberland Co.

PROOF.

It is an easy matter to claim that a remedy has wonderful curative power. The manufacturers of

RHEUMACIDE

leave it to those who have been permanently and positively cured of RHEUMATISM to make claims Among those who have recently written us voluntary letters saying they have been cured are: Rev. J L Foster, Raleigh, N. C; Mr. J E. Robinson, Editor, Goldsboro, N. C., Daily Augus; Mr. A. Daus, a prominent merchant, Macon, Ga and Mr W. R. Duke, a railroad man, Kansas City, Mo.

Rheumacide Will Cure You.

Manufactured by THE BOBBITT DRUG CO., Raleigh, N. C.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle.

Fayetteville Insurance Agents.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

WE BOND

Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, Public Officials

and others at reasonable rates.

THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY and GUARANTY CO.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Represented by NIMOCKS & COOK, General Agents, Fayetteville. N. C.

A STORY.

CHAPTER 1.

"Jones lost his dwelling and most of his Furniture last night." "Any Insurance?" "Not a dollar." "Too bad!"

CHAPTER II.

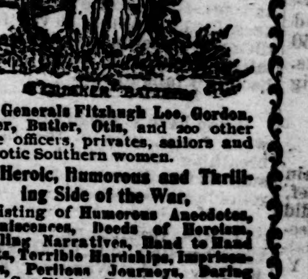
Next day Smith, Jones's neighbor, was out soliciting help for his unfortunate friend. A few gave grudgingly. Others said: "Why didn't he insure?"

CHAPTER III.

Result: Jones had to begin life over again. The hard earnings and accumulations of years were swept away in a single hour. Jones argued that money spent for insurance was wasted. His case is familiar; let it prove a timely warning to *you*, good friend. Insure NOW and with,

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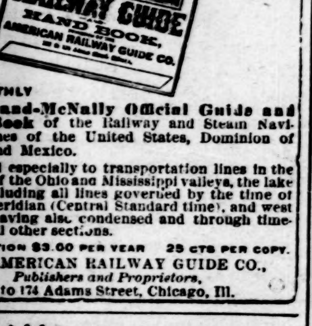
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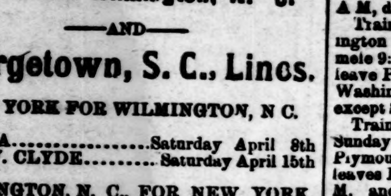
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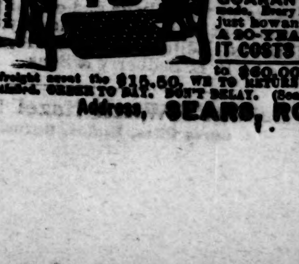
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Atlantic and Yadkin Railway.

Schedule in Effect March 26th, 1899.

South Bound Daily No. 52.	MAIN LINE.	North Bound Daily No. 53.
6 50 p m Ar	Wilmington	Lv 9 00 a m
3 50 p m Lv	Fayetteville	Ar 12 10 p m
3 45 p m Ar	Fayetteville	Lv 12 28 p m
2 30 p m Lv	Sanford	Lv 1 43 p m
12 42 p m Lv	Climax	Lv 3 44 p m
12 13 p m Lv	Greensboro	Ar 4 15 p m
11 55 a m Ar	Greensboro	Lv 4 25 p m
11 07 a m Lv	Stokesdale	Lv 5 12 p m
10 36 a m Lv	Walnut Cove	Lv 5 44 p m
10 09 a m Lv	Rural Hall	Lv 6 13 p m
8 45 a m Lv	Mt. Airy	Ar 7 35 p m

South Bound Daily No. 64.	BENNETTSVILLE.	North Bound Daily No. 65
8 00 a m Lv	Bennettsville	Ar 7 15 p m
9 07 a m Lv	Maxton	Lv 6 15 p m
9 35 a m Lv	Red Springs	Lv 5 35 p m
10 29 a m Lv	Hope Mills	Lv 4 52 p m
10 40 a m Ar	Fayetteville	Lv 4 33 p m

No. 46. No. 47.

South Bound Mixed Daily ex Sunday	MADISON BRANCH.	North Bound Mixed Daily ex Sunday
5 30 p m Ar	Ramseur	Lv 6 40 a m
3 50 p m Lv	Climax	Ar 8 25 a m
2 40 p m Lv	Greensboro	Ar 9 17 a m
2 30 p m Ar	Greensboro	Lv 9 35 a m
1 15 p m Lv	Stokesdale	Lv 11 07 a m
12 30 p m Lv	Madison	Ar 11 55 a m

Connections at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. R. KENLY General Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manger.
H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road AND BRANCHES AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	No 23, Daily.	No 35, Daily.	No. 163 D'ly ex Sunday.	No 41, Daily.	No 49, Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Weldon	12 00	9 43			
Ar Rocky Mt.	1 11	10 36			
Leave Tarboro	12 38		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt,	1 15	10 36	6 45	5 40	1 10
Leave Wilson	2 15	11 16	7 19	6 22	2
Leave Selma	3 15	......			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 07			
Ar Florence	7 35	3 15			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Ar Goldsboro	......	......	8 00	......	......
Lv Goldsboro	......	......		7 01	3 20
Lv Magnolia	......	......		8 05	4 24
Ar Wilmington	......	......		9 30	5 50
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily	No. 102, D'ly ex Sunday.	No 32, Daily	No 40 Daily,	No 48, Daily
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 50		7 50		
Lv Fayetteville	12 25		9 42		
Leave Selma	1 50				
Arrive Wilson	2 35		11 35		
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington				7 15	9 30
Lv Magnolia				8 55	10
Lv Goldsboro		5 00		10 10	12 05
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 35	5 38	12 12	11 20	12 55
Ar Rocky Mt.	3 29	6 15	12 49	11 57	1 37
Ar Tarboro		6 45			
Leave Tarboro	12 31				
Lv Rocky Mt.	3 29		12 49		
Arrive Weldon	4 33		1 42		
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:55 P M, Halifax 4:30 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 P M, Greenville 6:57 P M., Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M., Greenville 8:52 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:18 A M, Weldon 11.33 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 A. M., and 2:30 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:10 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:35 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11:00 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:30 P M, Sunday, 4:15 P M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P M, 6:10 P M; Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 A M, and Sunday 9:00 A M, arrives Tarboro 10:05 A M, 11:00 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:10 A M, arriving Smithfield 8:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A M.

Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrives Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 8.10 A M. and 4:15 P M. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 A M., and 10:00 A. M.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent.
J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager